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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

It is not now the fashion to go on attributing the Indian mutiny to special simple causes, according to the pet views of the theorist; and people are better occupied in discussing the substitute for the double government. What kind of thing will the "Indian Departbe? That is the question just now-even a more interesting one than (considering our late triumphs) that of news from the seat

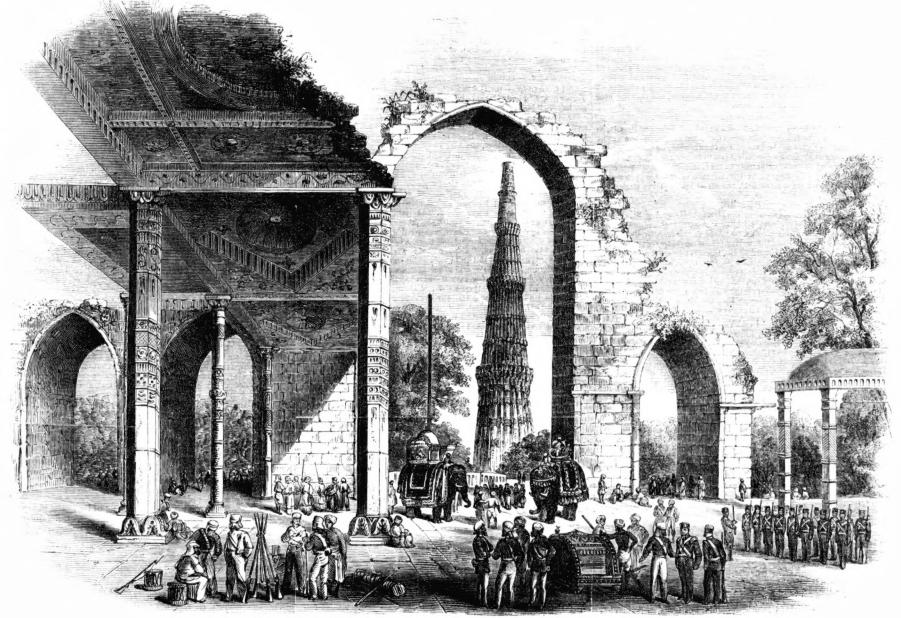
We cannot help foreboding that, unless great care is taken, the "department" may turn out a failure. No present departmentnot the H me Office nor the Admiralty-is a very great hit; and surely ludia presents a much more difficult and poculiar field of action than either. What if the appointments re made in the regular old way-the way which has just given us Clanricarde for Privy Seal. and has long adorned the Board of Control with Vernon Smith? What in such case will the country have gained? It is not that considerations of this sort avail to make us content with the existing system-for the clumsiness of the joint or double action of Company and Board of Control was shown by many writers before the mutiny, and must clearly have had something to do with the mutiny itselfbut it is certainly an alarming thought that we may have nothing more as the result of reform than another wing added to Downing Street and a few thousand yards more of red tape. If we do not in the way of improvement get more than an addition to a system which everybody pronounces to want reform itself, we shall scarcely have profited by 1857. The Company may argue that at least it was their direct personal interest to do their best, and that a Government Board of Directors (called Council of Iudia) will be as irresponsible as those offices which broke down in supplying the Crimean army. Fancy India being given over to the second-rate oligarche-not to the sons of the Russells but to their consins-not to the cleverish heirs of the Cavendishes but to their mild cadets! This will be most assuredly the result if public opinion does not take care that the Indian Downing Street is a reformed one-free as can be from all the faults which disfigure the existing system. Already, we fancy, the "places" are being sniffed after by all who have failed in getting the already exist. ing ones. There is even a rumour that "Lord John" is to have the first cut-though nobody supposes that he has any special knowledge of India-though he must have less book-knowledge than Mr. Bright

of it, and less practical knowledge than Lord Ellenborough, who has ruled, or Lord Stanley, who has travelled in, that mysterious country. Probably the report in question is false-but that it should have got about is a sign of what the political world expects. The will-o'-the-wisp is the creation of the state of the swamp.

It is a pity that Indian reform should have made itself ridiculous by an involuntary alliance with Chartism-for assuredly there is much need of an able body of Indian reformers to watch the coming Indian measures. We have indicated the danger; and we may go on to say that the present is an excellent opportunity for engaging the talent of the country in its service, without exciting the terror of those who oppose such propositions at ordinary times. India should be made the carrière ouverte, which at home is only talked about. It must always be a distinct and peculiar branch of the country's service; and, what is more, it is just the field for those active (as distinct from merely intellectual) natures, for which just now there is little enough to do. The Civil Service at home is desk-work; the army is a barrack routine; and the navy a harbour one. Parliament is shut to everything but land and money. But what a field will India be henceforth for courage, enterprise, and skill, now that the old slow life of the stations has been so terribly broken in upon! In the first place, it gives that scope for the governing faculty which our Yankee friends have to seek in filibustering. If is full at once of intellectual and of animal excitement; and as a scene of life alone, is various, animated, and picturesque. If our statesmen are worth their salt, surely they can devise a scheme for opening this great arena to the brains of the kingdom. More officials will be wanted than have hitherto been thought necessary; and the way in which so many of the upper classes have stuck to us during the revolt shows that the natives can be made quite cognisant of our qualities if properly communicated with. We must bring English personal influence to bear on them more widely than has been done yet; for, with all the merits of the Indian service, it has been cliquish, narrow-given to snubbing British interests and native aspirations both. India has not been governed by England, but by a corporation; and the very fact has given a tone to the whole affair-something like the exclusiveness of a country town has stuck to it. The literature which describes Indian society, for instance, exhibits more pictures of that ludicrous kind of thing called here snobbishness, than even our home satire exhibits. We want a freer, grander kind of life in India; and if the Crown seeks its men out of the nation, it can surely produce something better than the patronage of holders of India Stock, or at best their late conversion to the examination system.

The transition from India to China is not a very abrupt one. We believe that the quarrel picked with Yeh in October, 1856, was an undignified affair. The best that can be hoped of the capture of Canton (which we take to be achieved by this) is that it may frighten the Celestial Court into submission, and spare us any more shabby little skirmishes. All we have to do with the Chinese is to trade with them ; and that we have a right even to force them to that, is clear from the general course of nature, which does not allow a barbarous isolation to any race. Trade is impossible when there is not rational communication between the trading parties, and here again force may fairly be employed if reason be resis ed. But these considerations will not justify aggression with ulterior objects, and it is at least questionable how far they justify an enforced traffic in a peculiar article like opium. To be sure, it is not thought d'screditable at home to deal in gin, which is a stimulant to a moderate man, but death to the regular drunkard, just as opium is in China. And this is a consideration which will prevent practical men from putting that side of the question prominently forward. When all is said and done, however, we can get up no enthusiasm for a "Chinese War." We trust that one vigorous measure will prove sufficient; and, politically speaking, it would have been wrong to let the East think that the Indian mutiny had totally disabled our arms everywhere else.

The Educational Suffrage scheme has scarcely found a defender, not even where defenders might have been expected. Contumely, indeed, it only met in those quarters where any panegyric of attainments is naturally resented as personal. But even those who, like ourselves, advocate educational elements in the suffrage, who respect the names supporting the plan, and have a kindness for all literature, classical included, have yet found this special scheme an impracticable and impolitic one. We repeat, too, our particular objection to it. Such a constituency as the measure would establish would be apt to prefer a Hayley to a Burns, or a Trench to a Carlyle. It would keep out Francis Newman for his want of orthodoxy, and generally would produce members too mild and proper to fight either the aristocrats or the hardwaremen. We confess to thinking that an influx of the read-



SCENE AT THE KOOTAB MINAR, AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THE KING OF DELIII.

ing mechanics, sufficiently large to modify the shopkeeper element, ing mechanics, sufficiently large to modify the shopkeeper element, would give the old class of men—the Burkes. Sheridans, and Cannings—simething of the chance that they occisionally got through the old borough machinery; and this is one of our reasons for supporting an extension of the suffrage. It is a so the reason why many people oppose the same; since numer the existing system the Lord Robert Cocils are protected from inteller hal compatition, and have of course nothing to fear from unclude a dimenentering the House at fifty.

We are glad to see the various efforts with are now being made to get the people in church canacillate make. Westmington Abbay.

We are glad to see the various efforts which are now being made to get the people to chorch, especially to make Westminster Abbey what it once was, a popular place of worship. Unfortunately, such a task is very difficult. Last Sunday ordinary respectability came, to see, and the poor were not there in any numbers to hear. It will take years to draw classes together in this country; and unless some improvement takes place in the material condition of poor people, you may as well whistle as preach to them. They will not believe in your specific. Observe he the way, how every wrent, the most brilliant. provement takes place in the material condition of poor people, you may as well whistle as preach to them. They will not believe in your sincerity. Observe, by the way, how every event, the most brilliant, carries with it somewhat of a darkening shadow. The Princess Royal is to be married, and the starving weavers of Spitalfields complain that "the dresses are made in Germany." The fact may not be true, and if true, no doubt the economists are ready with their defence, on good grounds, of "trade" and "sentiment not entering into the same," &c. But the fact is believed all the same, and the reasons only exasperate the more; and while such is the feeling of working folk towards the great and ricb, would it not be as well (before preaching contentment) to inquire if there is any just foundation for its existence?

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French, who has been suffering from influenza, was sufficiently recovered to attend Divine service and receive the communion in the chapel of the Tuileries on Toursday wrek, and afterwards to show himself on the grand balcony while the bands of the army of Paris played the serenade usual on the last day of the year. The Empress was with him on both occasions. On the same day, the Pl-nipotentiaries of the second Congress of Paris exchanged the ratifications of the treaty relative to the boundaries of the Bessarabian frontier.

The Emperor and the Empress held a reception on New Year's-day at the Palace of the Tuileries. At twelve o'clock their Majesties proceeded in grand state to the chapel of the Palace, and heard mass.

It is asserted that permission has been given to all the exiled generals to return to France, without condition of any kind. This is attributed to the intercession of Marshal Pelissier.

According to a letter in the "Daily News," the Emperor has personally congratulated the Sardinian Ambassador, M. Villa Marina, on the result of the vote on Count Cavour's motion for an inquiry into the alleged illegal manœuvres of the clergy at the late elections in Piedmont. This is a very important fact, because Count Cavour grounded his motion in part upon the generally encreaching polecy of the Catholic priesthood, as evidenced by their recent conduct in France as well as other countries. (The news of Count Cavour's motion will be found under the head "Italy.")

The "Independance Belge" makes the doubtful assertion that "France has resolved not to participate in the operations which England is preparing against Canton," and that the forces of Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly are to make a demonstration against Cochin China, where a cruel persecution is at this moment being carried on against the Christians, and where the authorities recently insulted a vessel of the French Im, erial navy.

SPAIN.

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LORD HOWDEN, the English ambassador, has waited on the Queen to pay his respects on his return to that capital, and to offer the congratulations of the Queen of England on the birth of the Prince of the Asturias. A Royal decree, published in the "Gazette," authorises the Government to receive the taxes and to pay the Treasury bonds in 1858, until the approba ion of the budgets by the Cortes. Another decree grants to the Finance Minister supplementary credits for nearly forty millions of reals. The sum is enormous.

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The army is said to be seriously disaffected, owing to a belief that the new Ministry will not take advantage of the birth of the infant Prince to curtail the period of service by two years—a boon confidently anticipated while Narvaez was in power. Scatious placards have been posted, and some apprehension has been felt. But we hear that naval and military offenders under prosecution are to be comprised in the amnesty granted on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, and that the condemnations on others are to be reduced.

PRUSSIA.

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THERE seems to be no doubt that the office of the Prince of Prussis, as representative of the King, will be prolonged; but even should he not be released from his duties at the head of the Government, he will be present at the marriage of Prince Frederick-William to the Princess Royal.

The Government intends to propose to the Chambers that a sum equal to £300,000 be yearly devoted to the increase of the navy; not that Prussia aspires to have a large fleet, but one at least equal in strength to that of Denmark.

RUSSIA

AN Imperial rescript, addressed to the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, has been published. It establishes a special committee in the Government of St. Petersburg, to be composed of two members from each district, elected by and from the nobles possessing property in those districts, and of two members selected by the Governor-General of St. Petersburg from among the most enlightened proprietors, the whole presided over by the Marshal of the Government noblesse—which committee is to proceed immediately to the elaboration, for the Government of St. Petersburg, of the project intended to ameliorate the condition of the peasants.

A letter from St. Petersburg denies that the Russian Cabinet has addressed a note to the English Government relative to the Isle of Perim.

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ITALY.

In the Piedmontese Chambers, a discussion recently arose as to the part the clergy had taken in the late elections. At length Count Cayour rose and said:—"This question has taken such a serious turn, that it is necessary for me, as the organ of the Ministry, to state our opinions upon it. It is a fact beyond all dispute, that the clergy took a most acrive part in the late elections. It will not, before inquiry, go into the question of the means they employed. It was not an isolated, individual interference, but it was one hierarchically organised, perfectly disciplined, and one that dismonstrated a thorough knowledge of electioneering tactics. This fact is doubly important when we consider what is now going on in other states of Europe, where also the clergy is making great efforts to obtain political influence. In Switzerland an attempt is making to raise the ghost of the Sonderbund. In France the clergy is trying to abridge Gallican liberties, and to bring that country back to the sixteenth century. In Belgium the clergy is working to re-establish morthman tenures for the benefit of the church, and does its utmost in the electoral committees to impede the regular development of civilisation." After some further remarks, Count Cayour moved for an inquiry into the facts of the case. The motion was carried by a large majority.

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Recent accounts of the earthquake at Naples go to show that the loss of life and property has even been greater than was at first estimated. Moreover, almost every day fresh shocks are felt—some of them so sharp as to create great consternation, and not a little damage.

A correspondent of the "Nord" states that an extensive insurrection in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies had been organised by Mazzini, the materies and preparations for which had been collected at Tuvis, whence an expedition was to sail for the Neapolitan coast. The enterprise was to be masked under the name of Prince Murat. The affair for the present has failed, owing to the rigilance of the Neapolitan Government.

We are informed that the Minister of Justice of the Two Sicilies has

communicated the indictment in the case of the Cagliari to the envoys and consuls of those States not directly represented at the Court of Naple This indictment, with the documents annexed, forms a thick folio volume.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE reconciliation between M. Thouvenel and the Grand Vizier appears to be complete. On the 25th of December the latter returned the visit which was paid by the former on the 23rd.

A commission on financial reform, and the consolidation of the Turkish debt has been appeared.

debt, has been appointed.

In the province of Herzegovina, the Christians, a large number of whom are Greeks, appear to have risen against the Turks. They are reported to have mustered 4.000 men, and to have made a regular attack on the Turkish troops hastily assembled to put down the revolt. The troops were beaten, with some loss. Later intelligence informs us that the Montenegrins had communicated to the Christians that they were about to re-

grins had communicated to the Christians that they were about to re-inforce them with 1,200 men.

A telegram from Jassy says that the Divan of Moldavia closed its sittings on the 2nd inst., having first agreed to a vote of thanks to the guarantec-

TREASURY notes to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent, and redeemable in one year, are to be issued at the discretion of the Secretary.

The Kansas question continues to excite discussion in Congress, without any definite result.

The Government has issued orders to stop all vessels going to the relief of Filibuster Walker. The trigate Jamestown has been ordered to proceed to Grevtown, to reinforce the squadron there; and Captain Chaiard, the commander of the Saraloga, who permitted the Fashion to slip by him, and land the Filibusters at Punta Arenas, is to be superseded by a more watchful officer.

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Fitteen persons were killed by the burning of the steamship Colonel Edwards, on the Red River, on the 9th ult.

There was a rumour that a depôt at Fort Elavamire had been threatened by the Mormoos, and that two companies of the United States' expedition had met with a reverse. The American papers contain several harangues, addressed by Brigham Young to his disciples, declaring his determination not to be driven from his position by "those scoundrels," that "helbsh rabble," the United States' soldiery.

Barnun's house at Bridgeport was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult.; the loss was one hundred thousand dollars. It was here the shownen cultivated his fancies, not the least remarkable of which was the domestication of a herd of elephants.

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CHINA.

The special correspondent of the "Times," writing from Hong-kong, on the 11th of November, gives some interesting particulars respecting the approaching assault on Canton. Mr. Reade, the American Envoy, had arrived in his gigantic ship, the Minnesoda, and although the monster made an involuntary breach of etiquette in the number of guns fired, the Pienipos had frateraised in cordial fashion. It was understood that on the 16th the flagship Calcutta would clauge her anchorage for Tiger Island. The rest of the British fleet would gradually gather about her up the river. Then, in deliberate strength, our heavily-armed vessels would move right up and occupy the river under the walls of Canton. "They will clear the water, remove all sunken obstacles, protect the necessary reconnaissances of the land approaches to the city, and make matters comfortable for the final assault. Then the great Yeh will be summoned, not to treat, but to surrender the city. Should he neglect or refuse, proclamations will be issued directing the unarmed people to depart the city during the impending operations. Then will come the final scene—the landing of the Marines and land forces, the shelling the forts, the breaching the walls, and the storm."

Hong-kong was full of rumours:—"Yeh has been degraded.'
Yeh has abandoned the city. 'Yeh has asked to open negociations.'
Yeh will give up the city without a fight.' 'Yeh will die at his post.'
Yeh has mined all the gates, excavated all the streets, turned every highway into a tiger pit, patting upright spears at the bottom, and light bamboos, covered with earth, over the top.' 'Yeh has 22,000 men within the walls, and 200 guns on the fortifications opposite the river.' It will be hard if some of these opposing predictions should not turn out to be rather like the event; but all we know, with any certainty, is, that the Chinese Government have been sending down troops from the north, and have b

Chinese Government have been sending down troops from the north, and have been mounting guns upon the walls."

The two sister ships, the *Imperator* and *Imperatrix*, had both arrived, and had discharged their cargo of Marines, in good health, at Wantung, opposite the ruins of the Bogue Fort. Captain Sherrard Osborne, in the *Purious*, was to go to Manilla to bring up the last two of his squadron of gunboats. "Many were the adventures of these 'wee things,' all flight and sting, in their passage through the waste of waters. The big ships of commerce, when they sighted one of these spees in raid ocean, took various ideas of the unusual sight. Some bore down towards it as a wreck offering hope of salvage money, and bore away again as they grey near, frightened at its vicious and piratical-looking hull. Some recognised the little daring vixen thing, and came near to see, dipping ensign and *fering sea luxuries*. One Scotch ship fairly bolted at first view, and crowded all rail to escape when the terrible little cruiser manifested a desire for an interview. The commander of the gunboat had his reasons for a closer interchange of coupliments; he made all sail, started in pursuit, then got up his steam, and a regular chase ensued. At last the Scotchman was overhauled, having lea the gunboat some way out of her course. The efficer boarded her in no very good humour, and asked why he had been led this dance, and whether the master did not know a pennant when he saw it. "Eh," said the Scotchman, "I kenned very weel what ye war; but I thought sure eneuch ye'd just be in distress for something."

The return of some 400 or 500 of the Marines and troops leat to India was anticipated; and in a few days it was expected that we should have 700 guns and 7,000 men in those waters. "Ot the latter we shall probably be able to Ind 4,000; but, alas, the great bulk of them will be Une jackets—capital fellows afloat, but terrible straggiers ashore. Jack's habits all induce him to consider that going ashore means going upon a spree. Ja

spree. Jack will help to take the city, or would take it s but we must not trust him to hold it."

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Baron Gros has determined to co-operate in our enterprise. "He has three frigates, two corvettes, and four gunboats here, and about 1,000 men, whereof he can land about 600 seamen. We have pleuty of force to do the work single-handed, and some delay may possibly be occasioned by waiting until he can get his frigate, the Capricieuse, now in dock at Shanghai, down southwards. So far, therefore, as actual assistance noes, per aps we might as well have been alone; but, in other points of view, this co-operation must be very sati-factory"

The torpidity of the last five months, therefore, had changed for the bustle of preparation:—"The seamen are being drilled to a t aslore, the 50th are being marched and counter-marched, targets are set up in the sectioned valleys of Hong-kong, and the sharp ring of the rifle may be heard at early morn and at dewy eve."

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Lord Elgin, accompanied by the French Secretary of Legation and Colonel Foley, had been up to Macco Fort, and taken a caraful survey of the city from the top of the Pagoda. He called upon Baron Gros, at the French anchorage, at Castle Peak Bay, and held long converse. The Chinese, who professed to be quite convinced that all this "sobbery," to use their word, was only to frighten them, and who still repeated, "Englishman no can take Canton," were quite certain that "Number one Mandarin" only went up to try and open negociations with Yeh.

The writer had also learned from letters from the North that the Chinese had just issued an impertinent proclamation, warning the carbarians not to venture into the interior, and decaring that even if they should not create disturbances there punishment would await them. Count Putiatin was back in Shanghar. Tekin was nearly in a state of famine. Rice was said to cost 300 cash (about Is, Gd.) a pound. The Russian plenipo and the American commodore were about leaving for Liong-kong.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

DEATH OF HAVELOCK.—REPULSE OF WINDHAM, WITH GREAT LOSS.—DEFEAT OF GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

GREAT LOSS.—DEFEAT OF GWALLOR CONTINGENT.

The following telegram was received in London on Wednesday night:
"General Havelock died on the 25th of November from dysenter,
brought on by exposure and anxie'y.

"On the 27th of November an affair took place near Cawapor between General Windham and his division and the Gwaltor mutineers, i which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of the 64th, 82nd, and 88th regiments, 3,000 in number, which were burnt the enemy. The 64th Regiment is reported nearly cut up.
"A message received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbel of the 7th of December, contains an account of an action fought by his with the Gwaltor Contingent, near Cawapore, in which the latter we totally deleated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages, a different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bulloud.

different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grai and the whole of the baggage of the force. The British loss we cant, one officer only being killed—Lieutenant Salmon.

safety at Allahabad.

"The 'Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary' contains an interesting detail account of the defence of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier Inglisher privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the

or The tollowing regiments have arrived at G-leutta:—The 8th Regent, 87th, 79th Highlanders, 7th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3t attation Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Artillery.

The "Gazette" publishes despatches, which were received from Indictly the last mail. In these despatches, ample details are given of what may be called the battle of Kudjwa, in which Colonel Powell, of the 53rd Queen's, lost his life. As an introduction to the account of this battle, we have the following statement from Captain Peel, who commanded the natabrigade on the occasion, and which is dated between Cawnpore and Lucknow, Nov. 9, 1857;—
"On the 23rd ultimos in other."

now, Nov. 9, 1857:—

"On the 23rd ultimo, in obedience to a telegram from the chief of the staff, I sent a party of 100 seamen, consisting of Lieutenant Nowell Salmon's company of small-arm men and a field-piece party, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Vaughan, to proceed with four siege-train 21-pounders to Cawnpore. That party is now with the column before

21-pounders to Cawnpore. That party is now with the column before Lucknow.

"On the 27th ult, a further detachment of 170 men, under the command of Lieutenant Thomas J. Young, the gunnery officer of the Shannow, consisting of Lieutenant Edward Hay's company of small-arm men, a field-piece party, and the Marines, under Captain Thomas C. Grey, with a siege-train of lour 24-pounders and two S-inch howitzers, and a large amount of ammunition, under convoy of troops, were sent on the same service; and on the following day, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, I was sent to accompany it. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, with the head quarters of the 53rd Regiment, soon afterwards joined us on the march; and the battle that ensued at Kudjwa, the defeat of the enemy, and the death of the gallant Colonel Powell, are reported in the accompanying copy of my des satch to the chief of the staff. I have since been informed that the commander of the rebel army was also among the slain."

The battle itself is then described in another despatch, also from Captain Peel. He says—

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"Detachments amounting to 700 men under the command of Lieut.-Col. Powell of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, in charge of siege-train guns, and a large convey, were proceeding from Allahabad to Cawapore, and had arrived on the 31st of November, after a march of twelve miles, at the camping ground of Thurrea. The same afternoon intelligence was received from Futtehpore that the sepoy mutineers of the Dinapore regiments, with three guns, had passed the Jumoa with the intention of either states, ing Futtehpore, or crossing over into Oude. The camp was immediately struck, and we arrived at the camping ground of Futtehpore at midnight.

"Colonel Powell then made arrangements for marching at daylight upon the enemy, who were reported to be about twenty-four miles distant at Kudjwa, beyond the village of Binkee. The column of attack consisted of 162 men of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, under Major Clark, 68 of Royal Engineers under Captain Clarke, 70 of a depôt Jetachment under Lieut. Fanuing of her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and 103 of the Naval Brigade under Captain Peel. It marched at daylight, and was joined from the garrison at Futtehpore by a company of 93rd Highlanders, 100 in number, under Captain Corawall, and two 9-pounder guns, under Lieut. Anderson, Bengal Artillery.

"After marching for sixteen miles, the column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binkee at about 1.30 p.m., where the intelligence was confirmed that the

Bengal Artillery.

"After marging for sixteen miles, the column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binkee at about 1.30 p.m., where the intelligence was confirmed that the enemy was at hand.

"The troops pressed on without any interruption; the Highlanders advancing in skirmishing order, supported by the Royal Engineers, and followed by the 53rd Regiment in column, and then by the Naval Brigade; the depôt detectment was with the baggage. We advanced along the road which led straight for the village of Kudjwa, and saw that the enemy's right occupied a long line of high embankment on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the

the depôt detachment was with the baggage. We advanced along the road which led straight for the village of Kudjwa, and saw that the enemy's right occupied a long line of high embankment on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the village, and that their left was higher up on the other side, with their guns posted in the centre on the road, two of them in advance, and one on a bridge near the village.

"A round shot, conling down the road, opened the battle at about 2.20 p.m., and the column was ordered to edge to the right, and advance on the guns through the con-fields—the skirmishers of the 93rd and the Royal Engineers pushing up on both sides of the road. The enemy's artillery was well served, and did great execution, and the flank fire of musketry was very severe. The gallant Colonel Powell himself, on the left of the road, pressed on the attack, and had just secured two guns of the enemy, when he fell dead with a bullet through his forchead.

"In the meantime the Naval Brigade had advanced on the right of the 53rd, and carried the enemy's position in their front. It was then that the death of Colonel Powell was reported to me, and I was requested to assume the command. The great force of the enemy, the long line of their defences, and the exhaustion of both officers and men after such long marches, rendered our position truly critical. The front of the battle had become changed to the line of the road, and the enemy, with all their force which their embankments, threatened to intercept our rear. I left Lieutenant Hay, R.N., supported by the two nine-pounder guns, to hold the position which his party had gallantly carried, and which secured our fank; and collecting as many tresh troops as were available, assisted principally by Lieutenant Leunox. R.E. (Capiain Clarke being unfortunitely severely wounded), and by Ensign Truell of the 53rd, we rushed across the road, and passing round the upper end of the embankments, divided the enemy's force, and drove them success

bred their last sace), and the excessive laugue of the troops, prevented any pursuit. We therefore spoiled their camp, and leaving it with cheers, formed on the road by the bridge near the village, and sent out parties to collect our dead and wounded.

With the body of the Colonel on the limber of the guu he had so gallautly captured, we then returned, and encamped near the village of Binker.

THE FIGHT AT MUNDREE.

The same despatches give us an account of a fight at the village of Mandree, in the neighbourhood of Azimghur, and one in which the Gootkhas did great service under the command of Captain Boilean. The Captain writes :-

Captain writes:—
"I determined to attack the largest body of insurgents in our neighbourhood at once. At half-part one o'clock a.m., I accordingly moved out against them, and reached their position at the village of Mundree, to miles from this, a little after surrise. I found them strongly posted, the

ing their centre, and extensive fields of sugar-cane (now at its neir centre, and their flanks, with a grove of mango trees and received no notice of my approach, and I am told that muitted their camp in search of plunder; the number

ops.

nate the loss of the rebels at from one hundred and bod killed, and many wounded must have crept into the

anced guards from the 2nd Cavalry, under Captain Tucker and respectively, were sent on the previous night by different roads, umn following at half-past five a.m. anced guard, under Capt. Tucker, fell in with a large party of

column following at half-past five a.m. advanced guard, under Capt. Tucker, fell in with a large party of chear Jeeran, at daylight; and Captain Tucker, leaving a reservent. Le Geyt, in a concealed situation, advanced with a few men, the enemy, who, it appears, were about 100 in number, and gift through them. In this charge, I regret to say that Captain ist his life; and Captain Lawrie, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, purpanied him, and who appears to have behaved nobly, was rely wounded. It is due to Captain Lawrie to say that he endeathe first to dissuade Captain Tucker from charging rashly with hody of men into so large a force, but, seeing that Captain as determined to charge, he added his voluntary services to captain Tucker and give greater effect to the charge. Captain as wounded severely in the breast with a lance, and was much by the swords of the enemy. His horse was shot under him, per way killed in this charge. The enemy appears to have a position out of the react of cavalry before Lieutenant Le to had but a handful of men in reserve, could approach as severed from the trunk, was never recovered. Our main was severed from the trunk, was never recovered. Our main ved in front of the wails of Jeeran at about half-past seven a.m. of were assembled two hundred yards in front of the wails, on the

s now fast coming to a close, and we haved some reports dumn of the enemy was advancing on Neemuch from

sin Simpson, being unable to perform his duty, the command de-

"Captain Simpson, being unable to perform his duty, the command desolved upon me.

"I omitted to state, which is an important point, that a great part of the manualition of the mortar was never recovered, but tell into the hands of the easily. For this reason, as well as on account of the great natural strength of the place, which would have rendered it impossible, with the small force at my command, and no breaching guns, to take the town, also in account of the fagged state of the men, the want of officers to command he detachments, and the necessity of returning to rotect Necmuch, I proceed a retreat, which we effected before night closed in."

RUMOURED RETREAT OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELLS.

A rumour prevailed in the early part of the week that S.r. Colin Campbell had been obliged to retire upon Cawnpore, leaving Lucknow in the bands of the rebels. There appears to be no truth in this improbable ramour, the origin of which is to be found in the following despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to Governor-General, dated Lucknow, Nov. 20:—"The garrison of Lucknow has been removed, and I am now engaged a conveying the women and wounded to the rear. I propose to remove the whole to an open position outside the town, without further loss of life." an open position outside the town, without further loss of life.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—According to a contemporary, the consti-new Indian Government has been decided on by the Ministry. The irs and patronage of India are to be entrusted to the direction of a sister. This Minister is to be aided by a Council of six members, to by the Crown, and their functions are to be merely consultative portion of the Indian army to be increased, and to be under the alrol of the Horse Guards; the Native army to be in the charge of vernment. Indian finance is to be kept separate, and all Indian ex-larged to Indian revenue. Such is said to be the outline of the new

OF JUNGE MOORE,—The Right Hon. Richard Moore, one Court of Quren's Bench, died on the right of Thursday at near Dublin. He filled successively the offices of S

at the chosmer.—The minus stationed at chomic naving a natipathy to the constabilary, got up a fight with them. Of on of this bad feeling, two policemen only were assaulted; but nex remonstration was made, and, backed by the mon, a larg milital invested the police harracks, and besieged them will not the constables rushed out with their bayonets fixed. The

RIOTING IN THE PROVINCES.

EMEUTE AMONG THE PAUPER LABOURERS AT PRESTON. is content among the pauper labourers at Preston b a Sa'urday evening. The case is this:

On Monday arrangements were made to prevent or to meet any further disturbance. Special constables were sworn in; the leaders of the emeute were warned; and it was arranged to pay the men in two several places, instead of at one, where they might more easily mass together. But the men refused to be paid anywhere but at the union buildings, and moved off in a body there, where the scene of Saturday was repeated. Many flatly refused to receive sixpence for the halt-day's work, and a body of 200 took possession of a shed, vowing they would never leave it without the shilling. Orations were coade; the malcontents were exhorted to form a "solid square" and affairs looked desperate; but at length a double row of constables was drawn up, and the "solid square" was ordered to file off. They had the good sense to do so; and the multitude dispersed. Great constarnation was caused in the town.

MILITIA RIOTS AT ASUTON.

They had the good sense to do so; and the multitude dispersed. Great consternation was caused in the town.

MILITIA RIOTS AT ASILTON.

On New Year's eve, a party of the 100th Dublin Miblia, stationed at Burnley barracks, created a riot in the place. It was bounty-day; they had spent much time in the beer-houses, and then sallied forth, attacking anyone they happened to meet. The picket, with the assistance of the police, got most of the rioters to the barracks. Shortly after, the picket returned, and dividing, visited several parts of the town. The more serious part of the disturbance then began. The conduct of the several divisions of the picket was much more violent than that of the men who had been taken to the barracks. Windows were charged at the point of the bayonet, not only oreaking the gless, but endangering the lives of any who happened to sit near them. One man—a civitian—was stabbed in the shoulder and hip, while quietly walking in the street; another man was wounded in the head and in the thigh; a pool of blood at the corner of Market Street showed where a third had been stabbed. There were, indeed, fifteen or sixteen cases of this kind; but no person was dangerously injured, it seems. One person appears to have had a narrow escape, however. He was chased into a shop, the door of which was closed. The rioters drove their bayonets into the door, and then proceeded to smash in the shop-front. Unable to overtake another fugitive, they threw their bayonets at him—one of which he secured. Sometimes, however, the militia caught a Tartar, who left his mark upon them. It was not till one o'clock that the rioters were all got into barrack. After this violent demonstration, the inhabitants of the town mustured some 200 strong, and, armed with stout sticks and other weapons, threatened to attack the militia in barracks; but they were dissuaded by Mr. Hansfield, a magistrate, and some other persons.

On Monday eleven of the rioters, all of them Irishmen, were examined at the Town-hall, and committed for trial.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

A Manifesto, signed by 31 Members of Parliament and others, has beer published. It recommends the country to insix upon "the following leading features of Parliamentary Reform, as calculated to unite in support of them the largest number of voices, as capable of being attained by resolute and united efforts, and as promising, if adouted, to secure a real and effective representation of your political interests."

1 (a). The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to "every mide person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity," who shall occupy, as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the borough which are rated for the relief of the poor; (b), the extension of the county tranchise in England and Wales to all £10 occupiers at least; (c), the assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchises in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales.

2. Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian Colonies.

Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales.

2. Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that shopted in the Australian Colonies.

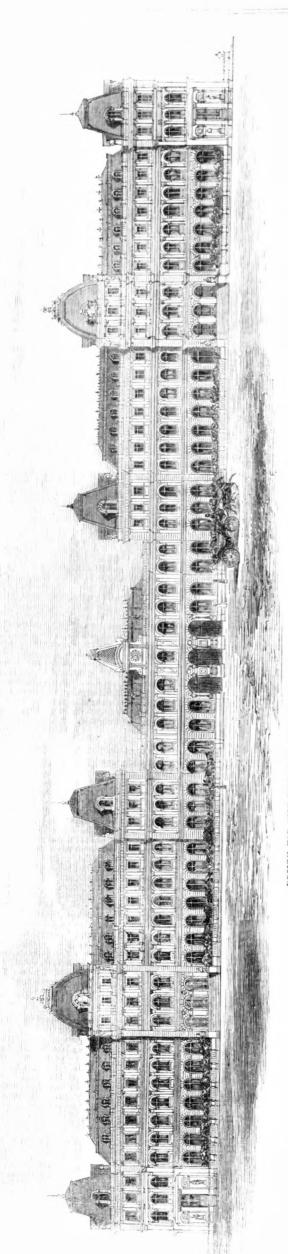
3. A re-appointment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give, in the United Kingdom, a majority of members to a majority of electors.

4. Abolition of property qualification for members.

5. The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

The following are the members of Parliament whose names are attached to this document:—P. Hen. F. Berkeley, Bristol; John Biggs, Laicester; J. A. Blake, Waterford; George Bowyer, Dundalk; John Brady, Laitrim; John Bright, Birmiegham; C. S. Butler, Tower Hamlets; James Cand, Dartmouth; F. M. Calcutt, Clare County; James Clay, Hull; Wim. Coningham, Brighton; F. Conyagham, Clare County; Joseph Crook, Bolton; Frank Crossley, Halliax; W. J. Fox, Oldham; T. Milner Gibson, Ashton; Caas, Gilpin, Northampton; J. Greene, Kilkenny County; George Bart, Westmeath; W. S. Lindsay, Tynemouth; Donald Nicoll, Frome; Robert N. Philips, Bury; J. A. Roebuck, Sheffield; Wim. Roupell, Lambeth; J. B. Smith, Stockport; T. P. Thompson, Bradtord; John Towasend, Greenwich; James White, Plymouth; William Williams, Lambeth.

A meeting of working men was held at Birmingham on SaturJay, to consider the steps necessary to bring about an union between the middle and working classes on the subject of reform. After some speeches had been listened to, a resolution in accordance with the tenor of the above manifesto was passed.



DESIGN FOR THE WAR AND FOREIGN OFFICES, (MONSIEUR D'HAZENILLE, ARCHITECT.) -PREMIUM,

me our series of engravings of the prize designs for the publication of a couple of examples, to which high

imposts, and piam circular pinels in the spandrils; the storey over, similar windows, with an order of three-quarter Cornthian columns and the upper storey, short Corinthian pilasters, windows with architraves and cornices, and a general entablature comice to the bull ing, which is finished by a Mansard root with dormers. The mouldings on the roof are especially well calculated for effect. There is the usual arrangement in pavilions; the centre pavilion having an extra storey, with pilasters and panelling, and a corner, or similar feature, and a lofy curve, roof with of three princ pal storeys on an elevated basement, the latter ristic ned horizontally, the ground storey having arch-headed windows with archivolts, Monsieur a'lazzeville's elevation for the War and Foreign Offices, consists bond enrichments at the angles and the summit, where there is an elaborate

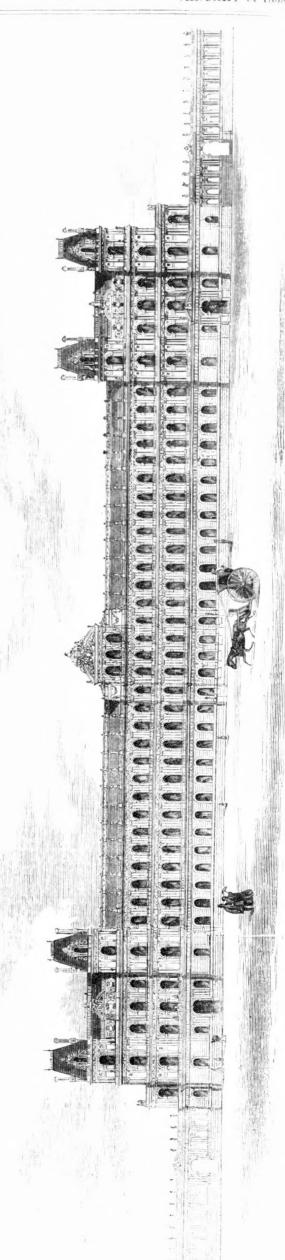
carrying out the scheme for connecting the whole o, the principal Government Offices, either by interior corridors and staircases, or by external covered ways or piazzas. The whole form a building with large, open courts, Abbey was opened on Sunday, for the first time from two to three part of the design displays great beauty of ornament, general tasts, and the required calculation as to effect from below. The pavinons at the angles have truncated roofs. The angle pixaters or piers, are radicated. The doorways, which are not prominent, are marked by wite flights of steps. The two effects, which appear to correspond in all points, are united by a wone-corey do building with greatways, a central pavilion and high truncated roof. The style is that of the later French Remissance.

Mr. Roehead's design for the War Office is in the rich French style of early portions of the Luver. Is main features are engeringosed coupled coration, forming the base for the flag-staff.

hundred feet square.

dormers; and carraides. The design is altogether very elaborate in character. The engraving shows the proposed grand front towards Parliament Street, contemplated to occupy the site of the present Treasury colunns, arched windows, and subsidiary orders; p'y lions with high truncated roo's, and curved pediments broken for the insertion of sculpture;

ry lew minutes. Every part of the nave is of persons being obliged to stand; and some three thousand people assembled. If d to the working classes, and that many agoers was inferred from their general deion, the congregation was composed to a very large belonged to the working cla Provisional and experiences went, what the Dean had spoken of as "provisional and experimental," proved highly satisfactory in the inauger ration. By half-past six o'clock not fewer than 2,000 persons were waiting for admission. The Abbey bell commenced tolling at half-past six, gut the people were not admitted till some minutes later; and as only one gate was opened to the congregation, there was more crowding and confusion than was reemly. The nave, which was set apart for the service, was well lighted with gas. The pulpit was in the centre, about 200 yards SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.-Westminster in its history, for evening



RIGHT HON. SIR BENJAMIN HALL
BART., M.P.

SUR BENJAMIN HALL, the subject of this memoir, is the eldest son of the late Benjamin Hall. Fig., of Hensol Castle, Glamorgan, and Aberbau, in the county of Monmonth, and up to the time of his decease, Member of Parliament for the county of Glamorgan, in both of which counties Str Henjamin possesses large estates. He married Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, In the year 1831, when the great struggle for the Reform Bill took place, Sir Benjamin was solieted to come forward to represent the County of Monmonth, but this he declined, though he offered to assist in securing the return of a liberal candidate, in which he succeeded, and accepted a requisition to stand for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Tsk, against the hitherto overwhelming power of the Duke of Beaufort. After one of the most severe contests ever known, the Marquie of Worcester was defeated, and Sir Benjamin returned, being then a very young man, in May, 1831. At the next general election, he was again returned by a considerable majority, and retained undisputed possession of his seat, till the sudden dissolution of 1835, when (heing absent on a tour in Italy), the constituency returned Sir Benjamin Hall, after another desperate contest. A petition was presented by the defeated candidate, and persevered in for sixteen days; but Sir Benjamin retained his seat. In consequence of the enormous expenditure in which he had been involved by these elections, he determined, if possible, to put a stop to the practices which had entailed it; and he therefore issued a spirited address in January, 1837, in which, after declaring his disapproval of such proceedings, he intimated his resolution not to stand for the borough of Monmonth on the next occasion. This address in January, 1837, in which, after declaring his disapproval of such proceedings, he intimated his resolution mothers of a seat in Pariament. Amongst others, the important borough of Marylebone sent linn a requi



THE RIGHT HON. SIR BENJAMIN HALL, BART., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.

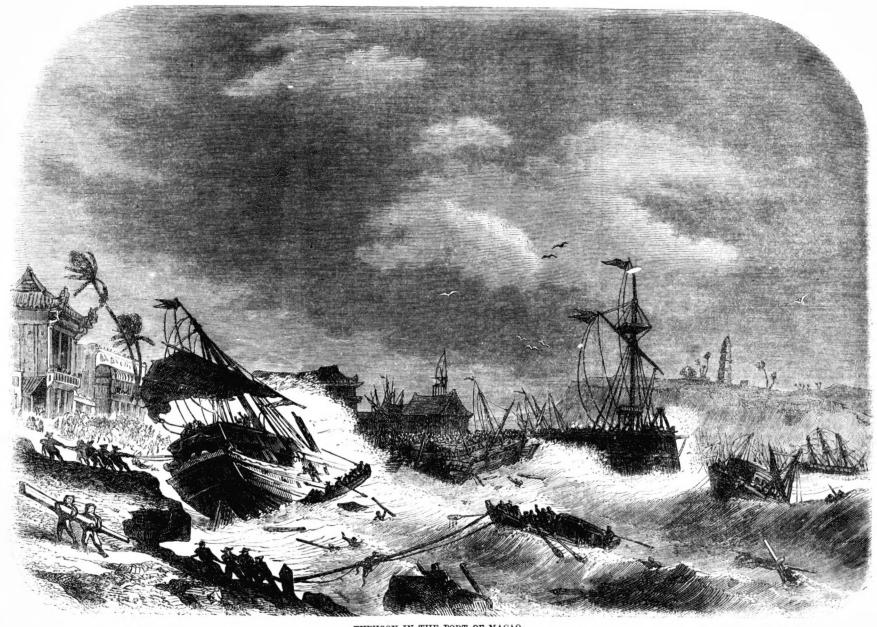
Sir Benjamin Hall has given a steady adherence to reform, not only in the State, but also in the Church; and it cannot be denied that it is own g in a great measure to his unceasing exercious in the cause of ceelestastical reform that episcopal incomes of £20,000 and £30,000 a year no longer exist, that a large surplus is carried over to a common fund for the benefit of the working clergy, and that legislation has been forced upon Parliament in relation to the Ecclesiastical Courts and the sinceure offices attached to them. In 1835-6 he had the courage single-handed to commence the attack on the abuses of the church in Wates, which he has since followed up on every occasion. This exertions have at length made the resorm in the Welsh Church a popular question. When the frish members demanded equal laws and equal justice, he brought forward a motion for the extension of the incometax to Ireland, which was ultimately carried. In 1852, when Mr. Districting produced his budget, and proposed an auditional house-tax, Sir benjamin Hall stood forward on behalf of the town consistion noise, and exposed the hardship that was to be indicted upon them: the day following, the metropolis was placarded with an extract from his speech. In 1853, Sir Benjamin Hall made his well-remembered motion for an inquiry into the manner in which Mr. Stafford had exercised the influence of the Admiraby at the elections consequent upon Lord Derby's dissolution of the previous year.

In 1854 the Board of Health, which had become very unpopular, was remodeled, the old commissioners were di-placed, and the Government proposed to Sir B. Hall to undertake the arduonsduties of President of the new department. After consultation with the heads of the Liberal purty, by whom he was urged to take office, he accepted it. The cholera had already commenced at the time, and no precautions had been taken. Sir Benjamin Hall set about the necessary work with extraordinary vigour; the metro-polis was divided into districts, medical inspectors appoint d, and in

brought under his own actual supervision. By this time the epidemic had become so violent that London was deserted by all who could leave it. In the Golden Square district a black flag was placed at the end of one of the streets, and death was carrying off victims from all parts of the town. Sir Benjamin only set himself the more vigorously to work; sanitary measures were everywhere suggested and enforced; and the result undoubtedly was a great saving of human life.

the result undoubtedly was a great saving of human life.

As soon as the epidemic ceared, Sir Benjamin turned his attention to legislative measures, and framed a bill during the recess for the improvement of his department, and another bill for the removal of nuisances. These were referred to a select committee, brought down to the llouse, approved and amended; the latter was



TYPHOON IN THE PORT OF MACAO

presed into a law, and the fermer postponed in consequence of the late period of the session. During this same session be introduced and carried the bill for the better local arrangement of the metropoles, which was trained strictly in secondance with those price ples of local self-government to which he adheres, and the whole metropoles is now governed by this net, which bears his mance; it is an experiment which will test the ability of the rate-payers to manage their own affairs, independent of the control of the Government. In July of the same year Sir Benjamin Hall was appointed to his present office. The improvements in the parks bear witness to his industry since that period. Battersea Park, which for ten years had been a waste and a discrace to the department, left as a swamp without a shrub plante, or awakk hid out, now shows signs of immunistre conjection. The Exhibitions of Designs for the new Government offices adtesied as desire for the improvement of the arts, and of a wholesome discregard of all favourities.

regard of all favouritism.

The author of "Pencillings of Politicians," said of Sir Benjamin Hall,

The author of "Peacillings of Fourierans, several years ago:

"Among the friends of free institutions and popular influence, there are very few of that wealthy, well-born class which gives to the Tory party that worldly respectability which it doubtless possesses. But we have some such men among us: such as Earl Fitzwilliam, such is Earl Radnor, such is George Byng, such is that fine old Englishman Coke, of Norfolk, and such also as Sir Benjamin Hall, Member for the Metropolitan borough of Marylebone; and although the constituency of Marylebone is very different from that of Monmouth—although the duties of the representative of such a borough are great and multifarious—sitiou, in the calls upon his time and attention must be meessant, I believe that the electors have never lad cause to regret that they elected him. Knowing, as I do, that Sir have an are allowed a high remutation among men who make the arts their constitution among men who make the arts their constitution among men who make the arts their constitutions. the vigronnee with which he attends to the interest of his constituents; the instant notice which he gives them of any hist or any clause, which may interfere with their present privilege of local self-government; the zeal with which he co-operates with them in their opposition to any such interference, and the energy and uniform success with which he advocates their cause in the House; and the Marylebone electors may be assured, that if it had not been for the weight and induence with which the large possessions, the moderate bearing, and general popularity in the House of Commons, have invested their representative, several clauses and bills would have passed which would have brought the parashes of the borough of Marylebone much more closely under the dominion of certain boards at Somerset House than ever I hope to see them.

"In the House of Commons Sir Benjamin is not a frequent speaker, nor does he often join in the contest for the Speaker's eye. When we see his name, it is generally in debate upon practical subjects of legislation. What he says is always characterised by good sense, and always shows an acquaintance with the subject upon which he is speaking—two qualities of a speech which always must give it weight in any assembly, and which have obtained for the Member for Marylebone the confidence and respect of the House."

House."
This much is certain, that if the Metropolis has not been generally fortunate in its selection of representatives, Maryl-bone is not one of the mlucky boroughs. It has never been said that he neglected the local interests of his constituents, while he has been long and busily engaged in affairs of real interest and value for the whole country.

A TYPHOON AT MACAO.

A TYPHOON AT MACAO.

It is well known that a typhoon is a tempertuous wind blowing at once from several directions, causing the most fearful havoe, especially at sea. A few weeks since Macao was the scene of one of these disastrous gales, and great was the loss of life and property in the harbour, the scene in which our eneraving faithfully depicts. Many junks were wrecked, and several hundred Chinese sailors perished. A Freuch frigate, the Johanna, dragged her anchors, and was thrown on to a mud bank. Captain Barry, of the Dragon gunboat, stationed at Macao, greatly distinguished himself during the hurricane. As many as thirty Chinamen were saved by his exertions. Wherever he saw a poor creature clinging to portions of the wrecks, he made towards them, regardless of danger, and in almost every instance succeeded in snatching them from their perilous position. The journals of Hong-kong are loud in their praise of the conduct of this brave officer and his gallant crew.

The English Prisoners at Naples.—Mr. Acting-Consul Barbar has addressed a communication to the Earl of Clarendon, in which it is shown that the English engineers at Salerno were much ill-treated until the British authorities took up their case. Mr. Barbar also asserts that these unfortunate men have been detained, if not arrested, on a false pretence. He says that, on arriving at Salerno, he applied to the Attorney-General for an order of admission to the prison, and adds: "I availed myself of the oppor unity to express to him my regret that, when eleven of the crew of the Cagliari had been released from prison, the engineers Watt and Park had not been included, and I requested to be informed when the trial would come on. The Attorney-General replied that they were not released because a letter of Miss White's, of a serious mature, had been found on Watt, or in his cabin so board the Cagliari, which had been conveyed to him from the shore at Genoa by Park." The Consul proceeds to say—"On entering the prison where the two engineers were confined, I strictly examined them both on the subject of the letter in question, and I am happy to say that the Attorney-General's report to me was completely false." With respect to the treatment Wat and Park have been subjected to, the "Times" correspondent adds:—"The indictment has not yet been presented to the prisoners. Their trial cannot commence until towards the end of January—that is to say, all about the commencement of the eighth month of their confinement. I hear that, after the earthquake, Park, whose health has suffered much, had another of his nervous attacks; and no wonder, if true, for reports brought since I began this letter make the number of the buried dead amount to 18,000."

MERDER OF A WALLACHLAN JUDGE—A letter from Bucharest, of the 21st ult, announces the assassination on that day of the President of the Civil Tribunal of that engital. Phe assassination on that day of the President of the Civil Tribunal of that engital. Phe assassination on that day of

Fraud of the Dale there."

Fraud in South America.—Three cases of fraud in Chili have come to ght. A clerk of a business house in Sachtago has been detected in appropriating his employer's funds, and no less than 100 000 dolbrs was said to have been pent by him at the gaming-table. In Valparaiso, a Mr. Bernal, a retail dealer, tho for some time past had forged bills to meet his liabilities, has committed nicide by leaping from a boat into the sea. The amount of his forgeries is set to 0,000 dolbrs has been discovered; the heads of the department were arrested ntil the matter was investigated.

The Figure 18 was investigated.

The Marker was investigated.

HE FRENCH IN THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS—The French Government or received advices from the Marquesas Islands narrating an attempt of Adal Lureol to punish the cannibal tribe of the Papi Vahi for attempting to I two young women from the French mission territory, that free might be differed and eater. The Admiral burnta number of villages, but did not such in kulling any of the savages. The Tain Vahi fired a volley at the Frenchfrom the bushes, but hit no one. American whaters had supplied the guns ed and eaten. The Admiral b killing any of the savages. I m the bushes, but hit no one, ployed by the Marquesans.

thus employed by the Marquesans.

The Queen of Madagascar.—The seconds from Madagascar continue to be undownrible. Queen Ranawaiono had caused the regrous execution of the decree of expulsion which she had issued against foreigners, and had also exited to Etavia her eldest son, the heir to the throne, because he had, as chief of t'e moderate party, opposed the measure. The Governor of Emyrus and several other mulitary chiefs have been dismissed and degraded for the same cause.

The Rape of the Lock.—The "Augsburg Gazette" states that great construction has been caused among the ladies of that city spome inovidual who goes prowing about the streets, cutting off the hair of any young girl he meets alone. He accomplishes the mischief by first placing a bottle containing ciloroform, or something of that kind, under the lady's nose, and thus adoratly shearing off her tresses. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

TITLE PAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 5. Stay be obtained or all the Agents. Price Three Haifpence. Vol. 5, bound in scatlet cloth and gilt, is now ready. Price 8s.

THE LEVIATHAN

As there is every probability that the Levisthan will be launched soon after this sheet is to the hands of our readers, we beg to announce that, on Saturday next, January 16, we intend to publish

THE LEVIATION NUMBER

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

ontaining a history of the origin, mode of construction, and eventual floating this grantic ship; with the ampliest statistical information respecting her set, her particular and general dimensions, her passenger accommodatios, her reasons of promission, and anticipated speed. The whole prefixed by a popular resont of the history of steam unvigation from the early essays of Bell and ultro the history results of modern times.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

ILLUSTRATED WIFH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS, from Photographs by Joseph Cundail and Robert Howlett, taken expressly for this journal, and exhibiting the ship at the various stages of her construction. Also, views of her hows, stern, and broadside in her present state; with r. presentations of the launching tackle and appurtenances while at work; a large and accurate general view of the final launch; and full-length portraits of Mr. S. of Russell and Mr. Brunel.

The Leviathan Number of the "Hlustrated Times" will contain an amount of matter and engravings sufficient to fill an octavo volume. It has been found mpossible to compress this within less compass than twenty-four pages, or an orinary number and a half of the "Hlustrated Times." The price will therefore be 4d., or Stamped to go Free by Post, 5d.

It is necessary that all who wish to possess this complete illustrated record of one of the most wonderful undertakings of modern times, should give impediate orders to the news-agents, as after the day of publication it will be lifticult if not impossible to obtain copies.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

MASTER PIECES OF MODERN ART.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated Times" inform their subscribers that they have been engaged for many months past in the preparation of a series of most nighly-finished Engravings on a large scale, to be printed separately from the paper, and which they propose to issue at short intervals throughout the coming year. Specimens of these Engravings will be shortly in the hands of the newsgents, and the Proprietors will allow these specimens to speak for themselves, decling confident that they will more than realise any culogy they could bestow aron them.

upon them.

The first of these Engravings will be issued early in the present year. Some idea of the stering and interesting character of the series may be gained from the following list of subjects already completed:—

The Return from Hawkit	g	117		Pai	nted by	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Wolf and the Lamb			0.10	***	***	W. Mulready, R.A.
Uncle Toby and the Wide		lman	+++	***		C. Leslie, R.A.
The Shepherd's Chief Mourner			4.1	***	4 4 9	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Canter! ury Pilgrims					***	T. Stothard, R.A.
The Young Princes in the Tower				***		Paul Delaroche
Happy as a King	114	***		***		W. Collins, R.A.
Crossing the Bridge				***		Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Family Happiness		***	***	***	***	Meyerheim.
Old English Hospitality			***	0.00	***	G. Cattermole.
The Sanctuary			***	* 4 6		Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Crossing the Brook		***		***	***	J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
The Death of Queen Eliza	beth		***			Paul Delaroche.
The Last In				***		W. Mulready, R.A.
Woodland Dance				***	***	T. Stothard, R.A.
A Distinguished Member		Huma			***	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

VALUABLE MAPS ON A LARGE SCALE.

During the present year the Proprietors will also issue at le Elaborately-Engraved Maps, the same size as the Map of London, public them in March last. The first of these will be

A GRAND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the Railways throughout Kingdom. The size will be 40 inches by 35 inches, and specimens will be rein a few days.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

country out of employ, and dleness is the known parent of all kinds

of wickedness. In England, supposing (as Tom Moore says)

"—The house of Guelph
Put Lords and commons on the shelf,
And boodly set up for itself,"
what would become of the a orals of our public men? Lord John what would become of the a orals of our public men? Lord John himself, instead of being as respectable a paterfamilias as any in this realm, would in a year or two be giving naughty dinners at Greenwich. Our public life in E gland—with the enormous activity it demands from us all, and the responsibility to public opinion which it produces—is a great cause of the decency of our morals. In despotisms, both these influences disappear. Idleness and luxury demand stimulating an usernous. Light literature reflects the general rastegand hence its corruption. In England we saw a very bad light literature in the reign of Charles II. The improved school did not begin till after the revolution of 1688.

If the empire were of a reformatory character, the re-action would have begin before this. But it seems that the evil spreads. And me much doubt whether our journalist virtue will stop his countryme, a nuwholesome cakes and ale. Jeremy Collier's fight against Dryden and Congreve was the beginning of a religious re-action, which ultimately produced the Wesleyan and other kindred influences, and is at the bottom of a great social power now. But the De Cassagnac inspiration is by no means so respectable. It is a bit of Government tactics. The Empire being strong, wants to be proper. It desires

spiration is by no means so respectable. It is a bit of Government tactics. The Empire being strong, wants to be proper. It desires to make a name for itself in literary history, and at the same time to use the opportunity for an attack on free ideas. Without Guzzt, or Thiera, or Lamartice, or Michelet—with the "Revue des Drux Mondes" nototiously untroudly, and the popular writers either Orleanist or Republican, we cannot see how it proposes to attain literary rank. Of course, we wish it success in putting down indecent publications; we are doing the same thing oursewes in Holywell Street. To be sure, the works of that quarter do not find their way into our circulating libraries. But if they cid, we should never blame our freedom for it. We should not argue that people read bad books because great men, or clever men, had the liberry of writing good ones. We should probably consider that the evil lay deeper; and should attack it more seriously than can be done in a newspaper. To say that loose novels became 'ashion able under a free system of publicasnound attack it more seriously than can be done in a newspaper. To say that loose novels be came 'ashior able under a free system of publication is not to explain the phenomenon. A deeper question is, shy the French, having a choice, choose the loose books; and why, under a new empire, the cvil deepens? We suspect the Napoleonic press will find this question at tagh nut to crack.

The density shout the leadership of Europe. So, is harmless and

The flourish about the leadership of Europe, &c., is harmless, and need offend nobody. Nothing is better known about French authors than their ignorance of English authors. Boilean himself observed than their ignorance of English authors. Boilean himself observed that he formed his opinion of our genius from reading Addison's Latin poems, a remark showing a profound acquaintance with Shakspeare and Milton. Hence we have no doubt that De Cassagnac is perfectly sincere in believing that England owes her hierature to France. He probably could not read the "Spectator" without a dictionary; and it would be vain to take to him of Bacon or Spencer, or of the obligations of Veltaire to Bollingbroke or Collins. Does he know that it is still disputed whether France ever produced a poet, and that within a few years no editions of a classic appeared in Paris without the proofs having been first tent to Germany?

But we must not be betrayed into a merely literary controversy. The appearance of a "Napoleonic Press" is a political event, and as such demands notice among the signs of the times. Despotism bases journals; let us be thankful that it is compelled at last to turn journalistitself.

journalist itself.

HLLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

THE APOLEONIC PRESS.

THE COMPLIMEN'S OF THE SEASON.

ATTER A Clivitums of almost unexampled mildness, after "summer in the jar of a present of the part of the part

nor patrons; who have nothing in God's wide, rich, There are handred

serious for patrons; who have nothing in God's wide, rich, and libe the liberty to die, and the layer agnests he dipen agreement bedies afterwards. There are inudreds of families of the more," the shamefaced, uncomplaining desidute, who are meekly in trains like rai-holes—dying of sheer privation—dying for ward of common recessaries of life. Every police-massisrate knews it; folice-constable knows it; in the dead hour of the night, when you talefth upon men, you, the night traveller, may see the sternest men relieving with halfpence from their scant pay the miserable is crouching in the doorways. Every working curate knows it; workhouse porter knows it, as he requises the starving suppliants be gate; every "relieving-officer"—what a mockery there is in the knows it. It is only, perhaps, that ineffable Board, who, officially, proved to know everything, who know nothing at all about it.

The fine a fine, and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the Remembarneers—the Press—to appeal to the public on behalf of the humanity and generosity of all who read these lines. For office of every kind, but especially for the utterly street destitute, we are urgent plea. We want practical charity. We want men to not with an open hand; and there is scarcely a class that is one removed above poverty but that could contribute to the good work, annuacturer might strain a point, and for the benefit of his copie work his mills full time; the country gentleman might for a time the poaching propensites of Hodge, and give him some and become for the white-headed tittle ones in the starved-out cottage or; the justice of the peace might be less harsh to the begging the removed above powerty but that could contribute to the good work, annuacturer might strain a point, and for the benefit of his copie work his mills full time; the country gentleman might for a time the poaching propensites of Hodge, and give him some and become for the white-headed tittle ones in the starved-out cottage or; the justice of the peace might be less har gars, exercising your own discretion, taking your own counsel, as er they are impusions or not, and remembering that though Mr. 17 Cute may condemn you, and Sir Robert Walter Carden frown, that the good Samaritan did not ask for the wounded man's cercharacter before he relieved him; and that there may have been dreds of professed beggars and vagrants among the thousands as fed with loaves and fishes that day upon the Monut.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS

MAJESTY'S ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND CLOTHING to up-(600 peor persons of the Windsor and Clower parishes, took place on New by in the riging-school of the Castle.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL has sat to Mrs. Thorneycroft for her bust.

MARSHAL RADETZKY died at Milan on Tuesday morning, aged minety-two. The Town Council. OF MANGHESTER has presented a vote of thanks to the counce Committee of the late Art-Treasures Exhibition. The ceremony took er in the Town-hall, with the usual accompanients of substantial vands and

NSION FOR DISTINGUISHED SKEVICE, rendered vacant by the appoint of Henry Havelock to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, has been conthe General Commanding in Chief on Colonel Ingle, of the 32nd Regions of gallantly prolonged the defence of the Residency of Lucknow till Sir Henry.

Man IMPRISORED IN St. ANDREA, AT GENOA, drove a null, three long, into his body near the heart, but failed to do more than inflict a

The Rev. JOSEPH ROWLEY, the chaplain of Lancaster Castle Jail, has resigned is post, after discharging its duties for fifty years, curing which period he has communed 200 criminals to the scaffold.

Mr. SERJEANY BYLES will be the new judge, in the room of Mr. Justice Cresseil, appointed to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

AMONGST THE WOUNDED AT LUCKNOW is Lord A. P. Clinton, midshipman, and the Duke of Newcastle.

A FRENCH SAVANT has discovered that, immediately after death, a murmure sound is heard in the body, lasting five, ten, and even fifteen hours. It minimas gradually, and ceases first in the parts of the body which are arthest of the heart. In an amputated member the same sound is heard for several inside. The non-existence of this sound may be considered a sure sign of the bal cessation of life.

* SHIPBUILDERS OF THE WEAR, 1,460 in number, are "on strike."

d out when the mas ers proposed four shillings instead of five shillin

The employers new offer four and sixpence: the men refuse it.

RACHEL, the celebrated tragedian, embraced the Catholic faith, and a sacrament of haptiam, on the 18th of November last. On Tuesday

HE IS SOME HOPE IN MILITARY CIRCLES OF A BREVET on the occasion Bloval amptials.

one)" says that a serious difference will probably arise in the Paris is to whether the treaty refers only to that portion of the river Danube s through Turkey, or the river entirely.

KALLIMACHI, Turkish Ambussador at Vienus, gave a splendid band Straiford de Redeliffe, on the 28th ult., at Stockholm.

SALKELD, R.N., uncle to the hero of the Casamere Gate, has atted by her Majesty a Naval Knight of Windsor.

AMERICA AMBASSADORS and their agent, Captain Foules, have been the marriage of the Princess Royal.

CHAIRARY INSTITUTE for the recreation of private soldiers is wheel by private subscription at Woolwich. Similar institutions and other places, and have been attended with beneficial effects. ect parton cannot be found for French workmen in other direction of the progress of the progress of the difficulty of finding the money.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was experienced at Agram, in Croatia, uit. The undulating motion continued at intervals for a consider-of the noise (which lasted after the motion cased) was of a rolling factor, as of a beavy carriage passing quickly over a rough pavement.

TROOPS ENCAMPED AT ALDESSHOTT will be review onour of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

e Stin instant, in bonour of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

OLD WALL, with several arendes of stone, which had been left standing the late destructive fire at Galain, fell down a few days ago. Several shopes had established themselves in the arches, and fifteen persons were buried extuns. Of these, only three were got out alive.

OLDER CLAIMANT has Low appeared for the title and estates of the late of Shrewsbury in the person of William Talbot, a sailor, who has just are at Lyeppool from Calino.

ME INTERESTING ANCIENT RELICS have been discovered at Ostia, in the dominions; among them, a room built of alabaster and other stones, and

The Stock of Bullion in the fortress of St. Petersburg and at Moscow is order to be upwards of £20,000,000; but the paper circulation of Russia is

hoated at £120,000,000.
TWENTY-THERE PORTRAITS already collected towards forming a National Portion and the second collected towards forming a National Portion Collected towards forming a National Portion and Collected towards for the second collected to the second coll

OFENSOR AGASSIZ is publishing, at Roston, a work on the "Natural Hisof the United States." The sum of the subscriptions, if we may believe the
nean journals, amounts already to one and a half million of dollars.

E NFUTCHATEL AFFAIS, a hobby of the King of Prussia's, cost Switzerland
million francs in preparing to resist his Majesty's claims.

to millior francs in preparing to resist his Majesty's claims.

The Durk of Portland is reported to be alarmingly ill from the shock aused in consequence of the fire which occurred in his bedchamber lately.

The Town of Serropol, as it is now being rebuilt, is laid out in such a samer as to admit of the construction, on all the strategetic points of the south do, of Government buildings, which, in case of a war, hight casely be converted to forts.

MR. VERNON SMITH met with an arcadem istely, whilest builting with the

sace, and 1750 deaths.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF STOCKHOLM, says a letter from that city, "has as awarded a prize to Prince Oscar, the author of a poem on the Swedish fleet, he si ting at which the prize was presented was afterded by the Queen Mother, e Prince Regent, and all the other members of the Royal family."

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMERANTS who solled from Liverpool for the merican, Canadian, and Australian ports (including New Zealand) during the ear just ended, was upwards of 154,000.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, F.R.S., died on Thursday last, aged eighty-five.

SHE JAMES FELLOWES, F.R.S., used on Toursday hast, aged eighty-five. VILLER, BOURSE, AND LYMAIRE, three leaders of a band of bereditary as and robbers, which has been for years the terror of a great part of Part whose numerous and cold-blooded murders are lar more extraordinary sything related by Eugène Sue, were executed at Amiens last week, oursand people attended the execution.

THE LOSS TO THE CUSTOMS BY THE BELFAST TEA FRAUDS did not exceed 5,000, of which £3,000 has already been paul by Moore's surcties; some other coperty has been made available; and it is more than probable that a very illing balance, if any at all, will nitimately remain.

THE DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM HACKBLOCK, the recently-elected M.P. for

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE iefe Vienna on the 28th uit. for Lond ut be was obliged to stop at Dresden on account of the illness of one of

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Dean Trench has done well, though certain journals carp at his address delivered last Sunday night, on the occasion of the first evening service at Westminster Abbey. Of course the arrangements as to ingress and egress were shameful. We are English; and to be contemptible on such points is one of our national institutions. But those who eventually obtained colrance must have been gratified by the very impressive sight. The glorious old abbey looked very romain in the curious half-light; and we, the sight-seers, though fully deserving the Dean's rebuke as to the cause of our presence, were well repaid for our visit. Well, the Dean got the poor people to come? I doubt it. The Bis! op of London has certainly lately gathered togetler several large audiences of working men; but the experiment is a novelty, and the Bishop is a different man, and a different kind of speaker to Dean Tranch.

Poor Rachel is dead! The best actress I ever saw, and in my opinion far superior to the Ristori, who not is left alone in her glory.

I am sorry to hear anything but satisfactory accounts of the manner in which the directors of the Manchester Art. Treasures Exhibition have behaved to their excellent officer. Me-six, Deane, Egg., and Peter Commingham. Those gentlemen are not only deemed unworthy of mention in the final records of the Exhibition, but their treatment, in a pecunisry point of view, is understood to be anything but liberal. Manchester his rescued itself from the opprobrium of boor-dom; let it not lay itself open to the stigma of niggardliness!

THE LITERAY LOUNGER.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

TURNING over the pile of periodicals waiting for notice, I find but one stranger among the lamiliar covers. January generally brings two or three new champions into the literary arena: strugglers who sometimes succeed in the fight, at other times get to severely mailed by the critics, that they make but two or three subsequent appearances; or worse than all, pretenders who exhibit so little of the real stuff in them that they excite no attention, and speedily die of sheer insuition.

In the present case, however, the new-born gives every promise of a prolonged and vigorous existence. It is entitled The Gordian Knot, is written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and illustrated by Mr. John Tenniel. The story, which I am gratified to say, is one of the present day, opens well, interest is at once awakened in several of the characters, and we experience that pleasant sensation of being certain of our author, sure that his descriptions and reflections will be what most of us, as well as he, have seen or thought. It is in this naturalness that lies the charm of Mr. Brooks's writing. His readers know that a shrewd and brilliant sketch of gentlemally society, in which it is plain the author moves, will be the substratum of his novel, while his characters are drawn from close observation and with genial spirit, and though often wicked are never dull. I must also congratulare Mr. Tenniel on his share of the work; both the illustrated cover and the two etchings are well conceived, and carried out with that care, closeness, and correc ness of drawing which the artist always exhibits, and which might well be imitated by more pretending men. It is pleasant to see that in this instance both author and artest have disregarded mere conventional types, and given us flesh and blood men and women. So promising a union of pen and pencel has not been produced for a long time.

Blackwood is good this month, although Sir Bulwer Lytton's novel,

So promising a union of pen and pencil has not been produced for a long time.

BLACKWOOD is good this month, although Sir Bulwer Lytton's novel, "What will be do with it?" does not do much to help it; it is dull and unconnected, and the aftempts at fun are immentable. Mr. G. H. Lewes, the pleasantest scientific writer now left to us, contributes a most interesting and admiranly-writen paper on "Hunger and Fhirst," and pleasantly garnishes much valuable information by his own sprightliness and wit. A good legend, "The Belis of Botreaux," makes one wish that the writers in "Blackwood," who can do it so well, would more frequently step off their pedestals and condescend to story-telling. There are two Indian articles—one a continuation of the history of the mutiny, commenced in a previous number; the other, a history of the mutiny, commenced in a previous number; the first eleverly commited, the second written on the spot with much dash and revre. The other articles are, a good paper on Béranger; a dreary essay upon the Scotch Universities, and a review of Freytag's "Debit sad Credit."

An excellent number of Frasser. The writer under the signature of "Snirley," does justice to a very clever and Godegithed young man, Alexander Smith, criticises his works well and closely, and celends him from the ridiculous attacks made upon him in the "Athenmeum." To anyone of common sense it would seem scarcely accessary to point out how very weak was the charge of plagiarism, and how mercilessly bitter the actual complaint and implied inneode. Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Goethe's "Helena" is very close to the original, while in itself it is a very pretty and graceful poem. Dr. Watsen's fectures on the Principle and Practice of Physic forms the groundwork of an interesting paper. A new story, "Lady Strathmore's Daughter," opens well, and a clever review of Dr. Liviogstone's Travels is also given.

The commencement of a new novel, called "Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," by Mr. Lever, is the most noticeable feature in

THE LEVIATHAN

The lingering process of working this unwieldy monster towards the water was to have been formally commenced on Monday. An immense number of larger and surenger hydraulic presses have been fixed in place of those broken and burst in previous final attempts. No less than eleven ait cradle, and ten against the forward one, ster ram—one of the two specially made for —and perhaps the largest ever east in this

presses were fixed against the aft cradle, and ten against the forward one. A dong the former was a monater ram—one of the two specially made for hoisting the Betannia Budge—and perhaps the largest ever cast in this or any other country. It is, indeed, a most ponderous machine, the cylinder weighing 15 tons 760 lbs.; the frame, 9 t.ms; piston, 3 tons 1,132 lbs.; and the bot, 331 lbs.—28 tons in all. The diameter of the piston is 20 inches, and the thickness of the iron of the cylinder 10 inches. In raising the Britannia Bridge an hydraulic ram of exactly the same size and strength as this was ripped from top to bottom—in fact, the one now at Milwall was cast to supply the place of that broken at Menai. The chains by which the stem and stern of the Lexindhan are dragged towards the river were immensely strengthened and made secure.

News of these preparations sent a great number of visitors to the yard on Monday, but—nothing was done; that is to say, in the way of progress. Nevertheless, the day did not pass off entirely without the usual average or unfortunate mishaps. A bark coming up the river ran into the steam barge which, anchored off the vessel, contained a large portion of the windlasses and gear to be used in hauling the mouster bulk towards the river, and sank it instanter. There were no lives lost, fortunately, but the accident had the effect of checking the operations, which on the following day did take place.

It was intended to have gone to work soon after daybreak on Tuesday, but the severe frost of the previous night had frozen all the water in the ramp themselves. This, of course, occasioned a delay, since fires had to be lighted, and the pipes and pumps thaved before anything could be done, that it was near eleven o'clock before all was in readiness for another start. Great care had to be taken to warm the water before it was pumped into the rams; for the strongest hydraulic machines in the work was instantly if the water commenced freezing in the cylinders. By a new arrangement, by which all barge, with all the gear for hauling in the chains being sunk, nothing could

parge, with all the gear for hauling in the chains being sunk, nothing could be done with the river tackle.

The work on Wednesduy proceeded in an equally satisfactory manner. Fires were kept lighted about the various rams, to counteract the effects of the severe frost, and the vessel was granually pushed several feet nearer to the water. On Thursday, eleven feet were gained; and hopes of a great at were entertained for Friday.

THE BAY OF BAIÆ-AFOLLO AND THE SYBIL-1823 PAINTED BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE COLLECTION.

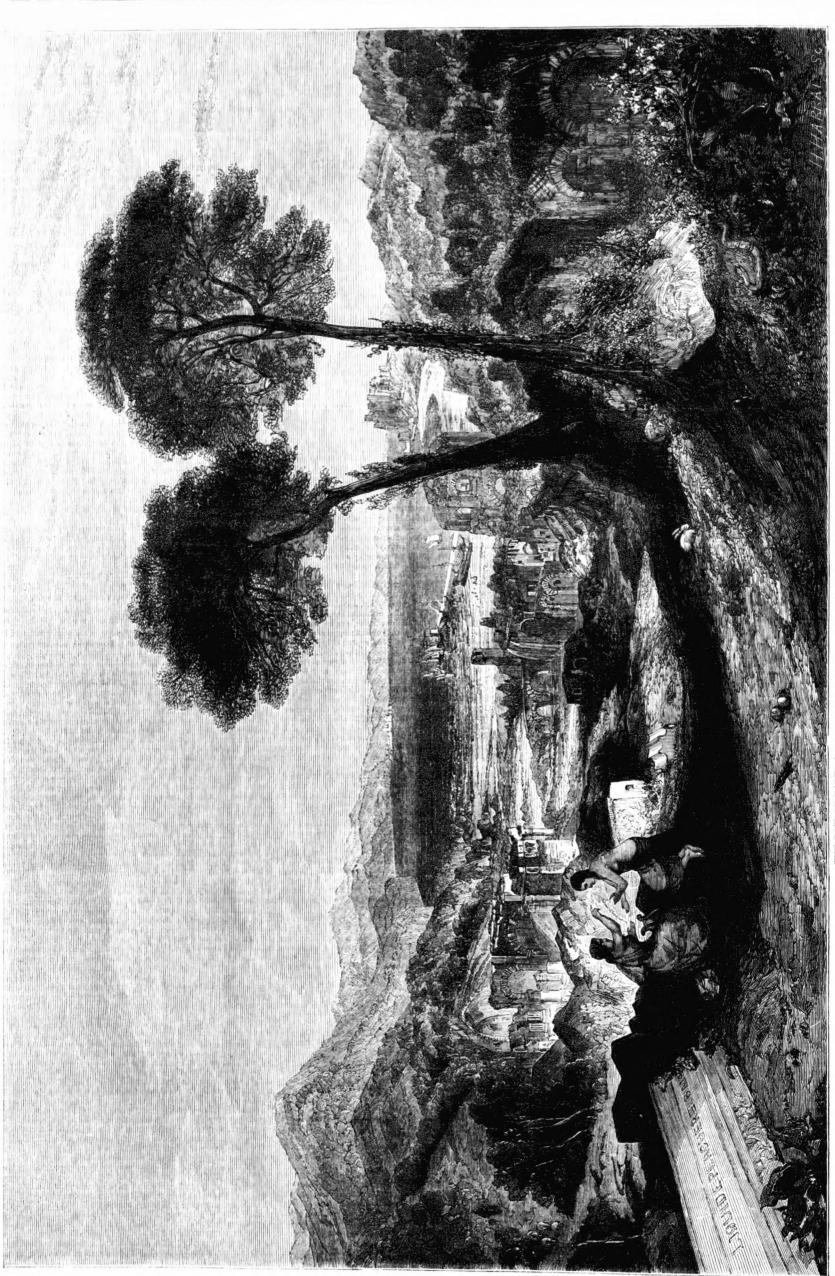
We know not whether we are aesthetically right, or whether we are offending against the canons of artistic criticism as laid down by Mr. Ruskin, and by so doing rendering ourselves liable to be demolished by the thunderbolts of that pictorial Jupiter Tonans, in ascribing this grand picture to the third period or manner of Turner. For we reckon a far greater number of epochs in the art-life of our great painter than the majority of his critics seem inclined to allow to him. It is first period is his Claudico-Wilsonian phase—his seed-time of conventional classicisms—of learnedly-drawn, but nicely-calculated skies, who e every cloud was done to rule and measurement—of deliverately-adopted shadows, and high lights poised only on given spots—and after mature consideration, and of a scale of colour in which predominated those grays for sea-scapes, sacred to the memory of Adrian Vandervelde, and those musty brown tints for landscapes, hallowed by the memory of the practice of Gaspar Poussin and the patronage of Sir George Beaumont, whose acme of prismatic perfection was the line of a Cemiona fielde. The second manner of Turner (we are not speaking ex cathedra, but from the lowliest three-legged stool of criticism), was a hesitating, vacillating, meandering, but always ambitions, always improving era. He painted moonlit Millbanks, blacksmiths' shops in rivairy of Wilkie, cattle in water in defiance of Gainsborough, portraits of nimself in emulation of Hopper, Opie, and Northeote, pigs to outdo Morland, pheasants, wild ducks, cirt-horses, anything and everything, coquetting for awhile with his great, sure, and solitary mistress, Art, like a lover who, certain of the fidelity of his adored one, yet teases herever and anno with a sly fliration which makes reconciliation only the more delightful. But in 1823 we find Turner fully launched into his third and glorions manner, the Romantic. Scott had written "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth;" Keats, "Endymion; "Shelley," Queen Mab; "Byron, "Childe Harold." It was time for him, who wa WE know not whether we are aesthetically right, or whether we are offending against the canons of artistic criticism as laid down by Mr.

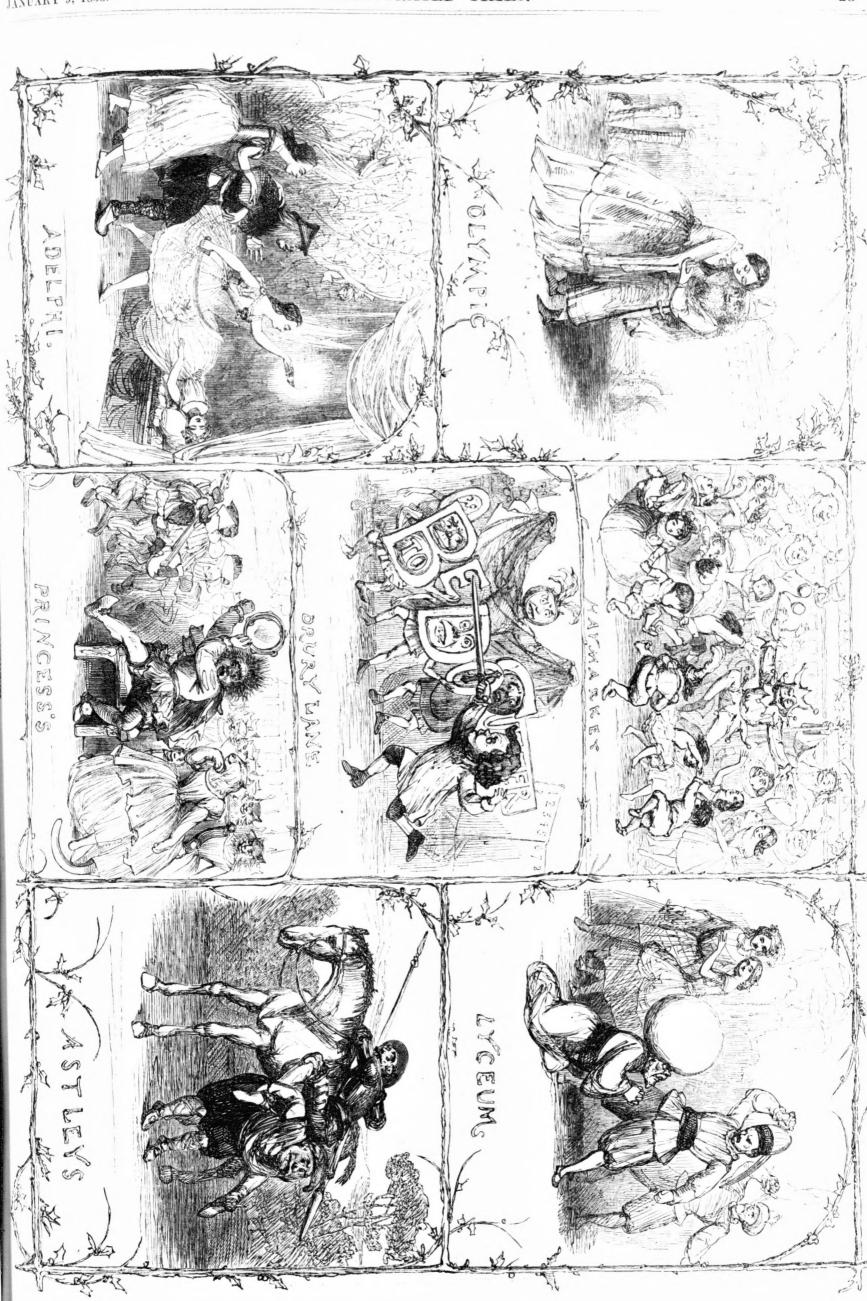
Preside of Physic forms the groundwark of an interesting paper. A new story, "Lady Stratimore's Daughter," opens well, and a clever review of Dr. Liviogstone's Travels is also given.

The commencement of a new movel, called "Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," by Mr. Lever, is the most noticeable feature in the Dublin.

The Thain commences the new year with great spirit, opening with the first chapter of a new story called the "Deal Lady's Bing," written with great force and ability. Mr. Holiugshead's artiels on o" Misplaced Enthusiasm" is calculated to do much good, exposing as it does the slovenly manner in which biographers and evoloptedical writers get up their information, and showing with how very hitle trouble their harrels may be won. "Soothing the Savage Breast" is the title under which hir. Edmund Yates vives a description of various London music halls. Mr. Gooffey Turner's very elever and vivid picture of a fire with its attendants is somewhat marren by the personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced: what on earth does have personal and esortic allusions introduced in the patients o







PICTURES FROM THE PANTOMIMES.

According to our usual custom, we this week engrave a few of the most noteworthy incidents in the various pantonimes. At DRURY LANE our artist has selected the moment when Little Jack Horner (who, under Mr. Blanchard's tuition, has become quite a different boy to the sel-congratulating glutton we always imagined him) makes a violent assault on the English Grammar (like many celebrated public speakers) and succeeds in effecting it. ceeds in defeating it.

ceeds in defeating it.

Then at the PRINCESS'S is the liveliest and sleekest of white tabbies, surrounded by her Grimalkin Court, entertaining the Prince Broad Grinico, and charming him on to her decapitation.

Who would not like to be Mr. Calhaem—we mean Fadladeen—in the Lyceum burlesque? Even to beg parden of such a handsome woman as Mrs. Buckingham White—we mean of Hafed, the Fire-worshipper—would be a placety.

be a pleasure.

At the Adelith we see Mrs. Billington, the latest acquisition to that establishment, and no ocean representative of Venus, advancing to kill Psyche, who has dared to fall in love with Cupid. Spure her, Mrs. Billington; for in our Psyche we should lose Miss. Mary Keeley, with her tresh ringing, happy voice, and we see too little of the family now to afford to lose one of its members.

"Tears, idle tears!" You are perfectly aware what they mean, Mr. Robson! and there we have depicted you at the Olympic "catching the crystal globules," as the mad gentleman in "Nickleby" says—only in your case the tears are solid pearls.

crystal globules," as the mad gentleman in "Nicklety says—only in your case the tests are solid pearls.

Not much doubt what the pantomime at ASTLEY's is about. That lean, shrunken figure struggling up on to the horse's back, could be none but Cervantes' hero. Don Quixote; the nteed must be Rosinante: the fat serving man, Sancho. A very good pantomime it makes, and is excellently put upon the stage by Mr. Cooke.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Boyal are nearly completed. Two or three hundred workmen are employed in papering and decorating the old Palace of St. James's, and great are the changes which have been made in it. The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal by tickets, on the Wednesday after the ceremony, and the two following days; and to the chapel and state apartments in the following week. These tickets will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

26th instant.

The Princess Royal will be attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids, whose names, sas rumour, are: Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Sarah Spencer. The death of the Earl Spencer will doubtless cause a substitution of another name for that of Lady Sarah Spencer.

It is understood that there will be a general illumination on the night of the nuprials; and we expect that in all the great towns in the empire the event will be loyally celebrated.

spencer. The seals of that of Lady Sarah Spencer.

It is understood that there will be a general illumination on the night of the nuptids; and we expect that in all the great towns in the empire the event will be loyally ecleptated.

PEPPARATIONS IN PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 4th instant, informs us that most of the Princes of Prussia, who were already invuted to the nuptids of the Princess Royal and the testivities that are to precede them, were to proceed to England at an early date, so as to be enabled to participate in some shooting parties in the Highlands before the period of the London testivities commences.

"In addition to the noblemen and gentlemen already named us about to compose the suite of Prince Frederick-William on the occasion of his proceeding to England to his nuprials, Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's. Count Redern has been invited to the German Empire, and still retained in Prussia, High Dapiler, was formerly director of all the royal theatres in this country, in is favourably known in the musical world as a composer, and to all English artistes who have visited Berlin the has been in the regions of science and interature, always been to our countrymen—a willing and judicious friend.

"The British residents in Berlin are going to get up an address to the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick-William on the occasion of their marriage and subsequent entry into Britis. The same may be said of our countrymen resident in Cologue and Boun. At the latter place they are probably stronger in number than anywhere

FEAR AND PALEROTOMY.—The Neapolitans are in the habit, when anything occurs to shock or terrify them (says a correspondent of the "Times") of getting themselves bled. "I am ignorant in what this curious custom originated—whether those who persevere in it can assign for it a plausible reason; but it is certain that after a violent emotion, most Neapolitans would consider themselves in peril if they had not immediate recourse to phlebotomy. I know a Neapolitan gentleman who was once sought after by the police for political causes. He was well concealed, and ultimately escaped; but his father's house was searched, to the great alarm of the family, and the spirri' had hardly left it when the barber was called in to bleed every member of the household." Now it is difficult to imaxine a severer shock to the system than that of an earlinguake and we

Witcrature.

The Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer. By Samtel Smills. Fourth Edition. London: John Marray.

There is more craisemblance than we feel at the first glance disposed to grant in the wild old Lislan legend of the prince who caused an engineer to construct for him an octagonal chamber of iron plates, whose sides, by the movement of some cunningly-devised mechanism, gradually collapsed, crushing the hapless victim who happened to be confined within. Of course the first person upon whom the prince, in the true spirit of Italian facetiousness, tried the powers of the collapsing chamber was the unincky inventor himself. As it was, or is said to have been, with the nameless wretch who expired shrigking in his horrible iron tomb, so has it been with inventor after spice; thus runs the vaunting epitaph to Wren in St. Paul's; now frequently might we bid the spectator subtusspecta, look beneath towhere the architect is buried, crushed, and forgotten? The physician is killed with his own potions; the engineer is hoist with his own petard. We set great men ordinarily on a pillory of poverty; chain them to the posts; pelt them with contunely, and persecution, and neglect; and nail above their heads placards, setting forth that they have come to this shame because they have been convicted of making discoveries or of perfecting arts which have benefited the world, and will inestimably benefit generations yet amorn. Exile Dante; chain up Tasso to the wall of his madhouse; clap Salomon de Caux behind the bars of Birétre; let Galileo pine in a dungeon of the Inquisition; let Camoens languish in a cave, and Guilbert expire in an hospital; let Milton sell "Paradise Lost" for five rounds; and as for Deloe, nail his ears to the pillory at once. Drive futton with excretion and derision from housis phere to hemisphere; make a gauger of Burns and a stemp-distributor of

bars of Bicètre; let Gableo pine in a dungeon of the Inquisition; let Camoens languish in a case, and Guilbert expire in an hospital; let Milton sell *P Aradise Lost* for five pounds, and as for Deloc, and his ears to the pillory at once. Drive Futton with execration and derision from humisphere to hemisphere; make a gauger of Burns and a shamp-distributor of Wordsworth; proscribe Byron; choke Kowland Hill with rea tape; let Waghorn's widow wait long for a paltry stipend; and recognise in the second given and in a second-hand degree he claims of Henry Cort. Thus runs the way of the world, and of the Circumfocution Office.

It was the fate of George Stephenson to escape that utter shipwreck of fortune which is usually inexitable with men who do any very notable service to society. The father of English railways did not die bankrupt or in a garret, or in an hospital, or in contemptuous obscurity, or under the ban of the law. He died, indeed, wealthy, famous, and respected, in his own house, and on his own estate; even as aid our Shakspeare on that April morning, in New Place. But for any public recognition of the gigantic services he had rendered to the nation, for any national or governmental reward he received, the one might just as probably have ended where he began, among the chards and slags of a Newcastle colliery, and the other have breatled his last sigh surrounded by circumstances as wretched asthose among which was extinguished the existence of Marlow, of Otway, or of Savaze. Stephenson was the great railway engineer of the age—his fame was spread all over the world, but the only public honours he enjoyed during his life were the cardiom of some twopenny Belgian order, and the offer in England of the Cheesemonger and Grocer's order of nobility—knighthood.

We have how be hore as the fourth edition of the "Life of Stephenson," by Mr. Samuel Smies, a work most car-fully und conscientiously written throughout, and the new edition of which has received several imperitant augmentations. Mr. Smiles, aluding t

George Stephenson is written in letters of iron all over the country. Since his death a statue has been er-ced to his memory in the great hill of the London and North-Western Railway at Euston Square; but there could not he a worthier monument to his fame than the admirable biography of Mr. Smiles.

We should be trenching on our author's province, and exceeding the limits of this article, were we to describe in detail the events of George Stephenson's momentous life. Still we can glance at the leading features of his remarkable career. About eight miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne stands the colliery village of Wylam, consisting of a number of mean cottages, situated on the north bank of the River Tyse. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway runs along the opposite bank; and the traveller by that line sees only the usual signs of a colliery in the unsightly pumping cogine surrounded by heaps of coal-dust, ashes, and slag; while a neighboring tron-furace, in fall blast, throws out dense smoke and loud jets of steam by day, and lurid flames at night. These works form the nucleus of the village, which is almost entirely occupied by continuers and iron-furace men. Here, on the 9th of June, 1781, in "a common two-storeyed, red-tiled building," was born George Stephenson. At an early age, the future engineer was employed as a herd-boy, making use of his leisure time in modelling engines in clay. He laboured afield till he was promoted to drive the "gin-horse" in the colliery, and successively rose to be assistant-fireman and engineman. At eighteen years of age he had not yet learn to read; but he put himself to a night se ooi, and acquired the knowledge of his letters. While employed a sa herse was good, called Fanny Henderson. Her, in his twenty-first year, he noarried, and removed to Willington, where he worked very hard, attempted to discover perpetual motion, made shoes and lasts, cleaned and "cured" clock that wouldn't g., and had a son born to him. He subsequently removed to Killingworth Sunderson, who had been acqua

be a task requiring as many pages as we have lines ply of the great engineer. We must leave it to Mr tephenson, being introduced to Mr. Pease, was appoin biography of the great engineer. We must leave it to Mr. Smiles to tell how Stephenson, being introduced to Mr. Pease, was appointed engineer to the S ockton and Darlington Railway; how the project of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was revived, sgit ited, and vehemently opposed in and out of Parliament; one Mr. Giles triumphantly proving (to his own

satisfaction and that of some thousands of quidnunes) that the drainage Chat Moss was a matter of simple impossibility. Mr. Stephenson we examined before a committee of the House of Commons, contradicted a derived by members of the committee—denounced for his "ignorance" the counsel for the opposition, and almost abandoned by the directors the proposed railway. But he persevered, overcame all obstacles, drain Chat Mors in spite of Mr. Giles and the quidnunes, and triumphed, may give some notion of the difficulties with which he had to contend we draw on Mr. Smiles's store of anecdotes to relate one of the many indired little incidents that occurred during the formation of the Liverpe and Manchester Railway:—

"By the end of 1828, the directors found they had expended £460,000 on tworks, and that they were still far from committee in the large investment, and began to grumble at the delay. They sired to see their capital becoming productive; and in the spring of 1829, the urged the engineer to push on the works with increased vigour. Mr. Cropp

Stephenson's life at this time was one of perpetual anxiety, of labour erpetual; yet his habits were as simple and unpretending as when rended shoes at North Catlerton, or "cured" clocks at Willington.

neured assistants—not even a staff of draught oung punils learning their business; and treaten. The time of his engineering inspect superintendence of the works at different il their more important operations in perso syment as a clerk at Newcastle, had courge verpool and Rainhill; Mr. John Dixon super-er Chat Moss; and Mr. T. L. Gooch and Mr. ats. It was in the midst of this vast accumu-title battle of the locomotive engine had to h-material difficulties, but against the still mot Insignry and preint even the part of a con-

mation of every item.

After a late dinner, which occupied very short time and was always of and frugal description, he would proceed to dispose of his correspondence pare sketches of drawings and give instruction as to their complete could occasionally refresh himself for this evening work by a short do h, however, he would never admit had exceeded the limits of 'winking.' his own term. Mr. Frederick Swanwick, one of his most rising pup

This was the man who was to go on making railway after railway; who This was the man who was to go on making railway after railway; who was to be consulted in every new railway project; whose opinion was to be taken with the same reverence and respect that we take the life and death opinion of a great physician. George Stephenson rose in the world. His son, Robert Stephenson (the worthy son of a worthy father), who had received an University education, became his able and zealous condition. George Stephenson became a country gentleman. He had houses, lands, and beeves. The great ones of the earth caressed him; foreign potentates smiled upon him; even the Railway King, Mr. Hudson, condescended to visit him with the efficience of his patronage. But he was always the same practical, sensible, manly-hearted, honorable George. He sternly set his tace against the railway mania of 1845, and would have nothing to do with bubble companies, though they ofered him enormous sums for almost nominal services. In private life he was simple-minded and unpretending as ever—

aims for almost nominal services. In private life he was simple-minded and unpretending as ever—

"At home he lived the life of a country gentleman, enjoying his garden and his grounds, and indulging his love of nature, which through all his busy life had never left him. It was not until the year 1845 that he took an active interest in horticultural pursitis. Then he began to build new meion-house, pincies, and vineries of great extent; and he now seemed as eager to excel all other growers of exotic plants in the neighbourhood as he had been to surpass the villagers of Killing worth in the production of gugantic calibages and caniflowers some thirty years before. He had a pinc-house built sixty-cight feet in length, and a pincery one hundred and forty feet. The workmen were never idea about the garein, and the additions to the foreing-houses proceeded until at length he had no fewer than ten glass forcing-houses, heated with hot water, which he was one of the first to introduce in that neighbourhood. He did not take so much pleasure in flowers as in fruits. At one of the county agricultural meetings, he said that he intended yet to grow pincapples at Tapton as big as pumpkins. The only man to whom he would 'knock under' was his friend Paxton, the gardener to the Dake of Devonshire; and he was so old in the service, and so skilful, 'hat he could scarcely hope to best him. Yet his 'Queen' pinces did take the first prize at a competition with the Dake, though this was not until shortly after his death, when the plants had become more fully grown. His grapes also recently took the first prize at Kotherham, at a competition open to all England. He was extremely successful in producing metons, having invented a method of suspending them in baskets of wire gauze, which, by relieving the stalk from tension, allowed nutrition to proceed more freely, subsetter enabled the fruit to grow and ripen. Amongst his other creetions, he built a joner's shop, where he kept a workman regularly employed in carrying out his many inge

noo!!

"All his early affection for birds and animals revived. He had favouand cows, and horses; and again he began to keep rabbits, and to pric on the beauty of his breed. There was not a bird's nest upon the grole did not know of; and from day to day he sets round watching the which the birds made with their building, carefully guarding them from

e Stephenson died, at the age of sixty-even, and in his house range, of a sudden effusion of blood on the lungs. He was larented, as he had been beloved by his servants and by his The busy career came to a close in peace, in prosperity

lose Mr. Smiles's good book with reluctance to leave such genial y, yet with gratitude for the pleasure we have cojoyed in their combine. The work is written in a manly, earnest style, and appears to en carciarly revised. The only regret that we could entertain consider his, that it does not make its appearance in a cheaper form; ever there were a book calculated to cheer on and invigorate the ng and the desponding, and to infuse Expe into the breast of the oft working man, that book is essuredly "The Life of George Stein, Railway Engineer."

Inducty of Two Russian Princesses in the Caucasus: including a Second Month's Residence in Shamil's Scraglio. Communicated by Themselves, and translated from the Original Russian by H. Sutherland Edwards. London: Smith and Elder.

The name of Shamil, spelled "Schamyl" at the period of which we sare, acquired considerable popularity in England during the commencement of the Orinean campaign. The British public was then induced to believe a him as a patriot whose feats in battle, extraordinary adventures and compassing virtues might fairly rival those recorded of any ancient hero of comance. This is scarcely the description which this book gives of the ireassian. It is true that a flattering account of such a chieftain is exceedy to be expected from a description of his domestic life, narrated by ables for from their homes and husbands to endure captivity beneath his

rely to be expected from a description of his domestic life, narrated by es torn from their homes and husbands to endure captivity beneath his in the princesses, whose sufferings this book records, were the grandphers of Gregory XIII., the last King of Georgia, who, not content a ruling that country after a feeble and unsatisfactory manner during life, had the royal effrontery to bequeath it to the Russians after his the inclinations and rights of the natives being considered entirely of the question. The princesses, his grand-daughters, were both sied, one to a Prince Orbeliani, and the other to Prince Chavchavadzey, clody of the last-named prince resided upon her husband's estate of mondahl, on the banks of the river Alazan, whither her sister, suffering a two recent domestic bereavements, had repaired, on a visit for the mar, with a daughter of eighteen years and an infant son. The man had up to this period ordinarily formed the extreme boundary of torays of the marauding tribes owning Shamil as their chief consider. On the thirtieth day of June, 1854, information was received at mondahl that Shamil with a detachment of 15,000 men, Lesghians and chainans, was at a village among the heights of the adjacent mountains, see Chavchavadzey at once set forth to establish anthrocades and toput surrounding villages into a posture of defence. The descent of the derivation of the consistant from Tsenondahl, and although they were thence repulsed, village was fired during the contest. Their forces then divided; a close of the contest of the river Chalty in their retreat, as if with the intention of cking two villages upon its opposite bank. The movement was read and understood, and the attacking party were followed and ed by a party of volunteers. As the main body of the enemy funced to retreat, the Prince wrote to his wife, to calm her retensions, that there was "no cause for uneasiness." The ambiguity his expression, which, being intended to ap

sole of Tesonodahl in flames was pointed out to Prince Cnavchavadzey, nevertheless, necessitated his remaining at a distance from his dead home to direct an ambuscade, into which several parties of the y fell, and were cut off to a man. Among the booty taken from the were found several valuables, which the Prince at once recognised as poils of his own mansion.

e maranders had ascertained the defenceless state of Tsenondahl by sof a disguised spy, and the attack had been made so suddenly that imates of the palace had no time for flight or even for concentment, ugh a wood so thick as to be scarcely penetrable lay within a few of the garden. The work of spoilation was rapidly effected, and the Princesses, with their children and household, escorted by a strong, set forth upon a long and miserable journey through the territory of ill.

During the commencement of the retreat an attempt at rescue was made is a party of Russians, under the command of Hitrovo, but relinquished soon its being perceived that the pursued were commencing a mass acre of seincaptives—a proceeding which any chance of a re-capture would soon the tendered general.

eir captives—a proceeding which any chance of a re-capture would soon we rendered general.

The details of the retrect of the invaders and of the sufferings of their fisoners, upon whom not even the toriure of the lash was spared up mocision, are to be found at length in Mr. Edwards's translation. The most flecting incident was the loss of Lydia, the infant daughter of the Princess navehavadzey, during the flight consequent upon the attack of Captain litrovo. The poor child slipped from the arms of its mother, and was idden over by the hindmost of the troop of horsemen.

As much as could be perceived by prisoners upon a ourney, of the na-

re Princesses, upper to have been treated here with a consideration have analy had not been accorded them upon their painful march, e feminine antipathese rose naturally chough between them and a on of Shamil's femine havehold, while as naturally, kindness and anly sympathy were exhibited towards them by other of the members, and the factof captainty and unpreasant introduces from the chief himshad their murier wound be the result of an attempt at unsanctioned pondence with their triends, the tody prisoners appear to have had I cause of complaint. The main of pert of their defention appears to been their exchange for the son of Shand them in the hands of the issue. By the way, this book corrects most undernibly a popular error this youth. It was somewhat generally supposed that his return to other was negatialed as a bribe to Shand to prevent his rendern the continuous factors was effected by the return of the two princeses from who can the work has been at the return of the two princeses from who can the work has been at the return of the two princeses from who

rpicier sont to conduct the release of ust informed, in answer to his earnest

tood that he has been very fertinate to get away from Russia. "Djenning-Eathn does not believe this, but he remains silent, and remembers the Russia proverb, 'It you have with a class you must bood with them.' Kool Machinat watches the occurations of his brother with a childlike interest, and has an evacent respect for his education and European habits, which are said to form the object of his secret initation. May it he attended with success!"

Such is a brief outline of the contents of a highly interesting work, which, notwithstanding its indisputable truth and authenticity, and in addition to its importance as a description of a country and people in a region almost unknown to traveilers, presents in Mr. Sutherland Edwards's translation every attraction which could have been expected from a work of imaginative fiction. The literary abilities of Mr. Edwards have long been rewarded by the recognition and appreciation of the reading public, and his travels in Russia (where he acquired the language) have enabled him, by a few judicious notes, to enhance the value of his translation. A portrait of Shamil, and a map of his territory, including the scene of the action of the narrative, also a plan of his house, drawn by one of the captive Princesses, are appended to the book.

The Portical Works of John Edmand Reade. A vols. New edition.
London: Longman and Co.

Mr. Reade is a writer of scholarly attainments and a poet of considerable elegance. He has not much originality; but, on the other hand, he has no offensive quaintness. In the "Italy," which is now reprinted for the fourth time, he has had to touch upon the same subjects as Byron, and he has done this without any servile imitation, although, from the fact of writing in the same metro as "Childe Haroid," he is perpetually reminding us of him. It was certainly Liftent to describe the "Dying Gladiator" in Spenserian stanzas without recalling Byron, and Mr. Reade does so in a very direct manner. We have the blood "slow oozing cown his side." Then "it is not the crowd's rore he hears;" and again he sees—
"Loyed forms and sparkling eyes

Then "it is not the crown's rown he hears;" and again he sees—

"Loved forms and sparking eyes,
And kinsman's beckening hands."

Many stanzas have been added to "Italy," chiefly in the portion relating to Venuce and the neighbourhood of Naples; and the whole poem (as the author informs us) was revised and retoucled during a final visit to the South in the year 1850. We were speaking, just this moment, of Mr. Reade's originality. Is there not a strong resemblance between the following quairain and some well-known prose lines of Mr. Macaulay's?

"The maising Seine shall hide his head;
The Airie sage, in musing mood,
Shail walk among the ruins spread
O'er the gray waste where Paris stoed."

This is simplyMr. Macaulay's version of ruined London, versified and adapted to rained Paris. However, if we had stiffcient space to enable us to speak at

O'er the gray waste where Paris stoed."

This is simply Mr. Macaulay's version of ruined London, versified and adapted to ruined Paris. However, if we had sufficient space to enable us to sneak at length of the four volumes before us, we should have but little to censure and much to praise. To say nothing of the more important poems, the ballads (such as "King Boabdil's Lament") are full of energy; and some of the minor poems (such as the "Confession" and the "Poet's Faith"—especially the opening stanzas of the latter) are worthy of the best of the modern poets. Several original porms have been introduced in this new edition. Among them we may mention two relating to the war. The one called "Inkermann: the Soldier's Story," as a mere description of the battle, is excellent. The unguarded flank and rear, the absence of a commander ("We had no leader, he, the hero of a hundred fights, was dead"), the exhaustion of the soldiers, the gray misty morning, the tolling of the bells, the muffled sound of the approaching artiflery, are all introduced with admirable effect. The conclusion ("We had met, and fought, and conquered, singly, threescore thousand men were opposed to the English at Inkermann; and it was always known that we were assisted in gaining the victory by the French. The odds against which our army had to contend on that day were so great, that the slightest exaggeration on such a point is superfluous, even for poetical purposes. Mr. Reade, however, simply took the numbers as they were originally given. He is far from being the mere unprincipled trumpeter of the praise of his own nation, without regard to the claims of others. "Where?" he asks—

"Where is the large spirit fled
Of that awne Oid Man, who told

"Where is the large spirit fled
Of that arene Old Man, who told
Decas of his race with triumph and with joy,
While in immortal records he enrolled
The heroes of old Troy?"
It. Reade celebrates, in a spirited poem, the well-ordered
Russians to the north side of Sebastopol, and the defence of

Thereupon Mr. Reade retreat of the Russians the city itself:

"There where patriot valour fought
Against triple hosts arrayed,
And the strength of Europe stayed."

He Fory Family a Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illaste.

The Fory Finnily of Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating of Tay My and the series the following aparraph from Luther:—"I would not for any quantity of gold part with the wonderful tales which I have retained for any quantity one of the most delightful which has appeared for some time past. The author exhibits to us the fairies and fairy legends of all nations and ages in a senes—or rather several series—of heautifully-written ball ds or varied structure and rhythm. He has devoted one to each of the principal personages of the fairy family, "choosing a subject in other respects of strong human interest, and characteristic of the people among whom the scene is laid; and he has made it an object of special care that the meral shall be worked out in the development of the tale—not tacked to the end of it, to stand in pointed but unamiable antithesis to all that has gone before." It may be thought, from the stress which is laid on this incorporation of the moral with the story itself (so that the later cannot be ecvoured without the former being swallowed at the same time) that the work is intended specially for children. It will, however, be read with pleasure by lovers of poetry, The legends are in themselves very seanting, any many of them are quite new; but the particular charm about them is the content tocate of which they are full. Mixing the Celtic, Teutonic, Seanamavan, Sclavonian, and other fairies all together, the author atterwards divides them into Fairies of the Woods and Groves, Fairies of the Fields and Meadows, rairies of the Heaths and Homesteads, and Fairies of the Seas and Rivers. Many of the legends are from a store collected by the author in early life "from oral tradition," the rest from Keightley and Grimm. This is by far the most complete, copiour, and elegant book on (and of) fairy literature which has ever appeared.

M. Granter Dr. Cassachae, well known as a thick-and-thin advocate of Napoleon III., is the editor of a new journal, and explains the position which it to take. This new organ of Bonapartism is to purify the literary atmosphere of trainer, as to a joint-alatmosphere has already been jurified by Napoleon III. M. Granter de Cassaguae speaks of the decay of literature, and says.—"This in cassant labour of literary men, accomplished without taste or spirit, which neither makes the jubic nor themselvas, which does not produce either pleasure to those of fame to the other, keeps up papermakers and printers, fills café, give passing amassement to travelers, without ever affording serious occupation to

THE TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM OF EUROPE has received an important extension eastwards, by the definitive conclusion of a telegraphic convention between Austria and Greece.

LETTERS FROM BAGDAD aumounce the appearance of cholers in that city, and that a number of deaths had already taken place. Accounts state that the smallpox had broken out with great violence at Adams, in Asia Minor, and the mighbourhood. About 4,000 children had been attacked by the disease, of whom nearly 2,000 had died.

THE EARL OF ILCHESTER died on Sunday morning last, at Melbury House.

A SHEPHERD OF LANGRES (France) is said to have perfected a pair of wings which he is enabled to rise from the ground to the height of thirty yards; but cannot succeed in directing his flight.

by which he is enabled to rise from the ground to the height of thirty yards; but he cannot succeed in directing his flight.

The Union Society of Oxford are building a new debating-room near the Star Botel. Its waits are to be decorated after the pre-Raphaelite manner, with paintings on subjects from the cycle of Arthure- n romance.

A Ticket-of-Leave Man, named Butterworth, recently enjoyed the office of chapel-keeper to the Elland Independent Chapel, Huddersfield. Unfortunately for the sheep's skin he had himself assumed, he appropriated a greateost which had been left by its owner in the chapel after a tea-meeting; and the chapel-keeper has been committed for trial.

The Death of the Rev. Ds. Coleridge, brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, and nephew of the poet of that name, is announced.

Sentence has at length been passed on Major Count Hunyady, who some montts ago behaved so brutally to the poor man who had to provide quarters for the troops at Huttelderf, a village about hive English miles from Vicnna. Count Hunyady has been sentenced to eight days' arrest!

Telegraphic Despatches from Cagliari to this country, the French and Sardinian Governments caused investigations to be made into the conduct of the clerks at Corsica and Sardinia. It was discovered that a message was delayed seven hours at Sassari, and litteen hours at Bonifaccio. The whole stoff in Corsica has now been replaced by the French Covernment, and several clerks have been dismissed in Sardinia. The Frei ch Government has also directed that some of their officials small be employed solely on the English business, and Englishmen will be sent to Spezzia and Cagnari to secure the instant transmission of the Government of Spezzia and Cagnari to secure the instant transmission of the Government of the sent transmission of the Government of the spezzia and Cagnari to secure the instant transmission of the Government of the clerks have been dismissed in Sardinia.

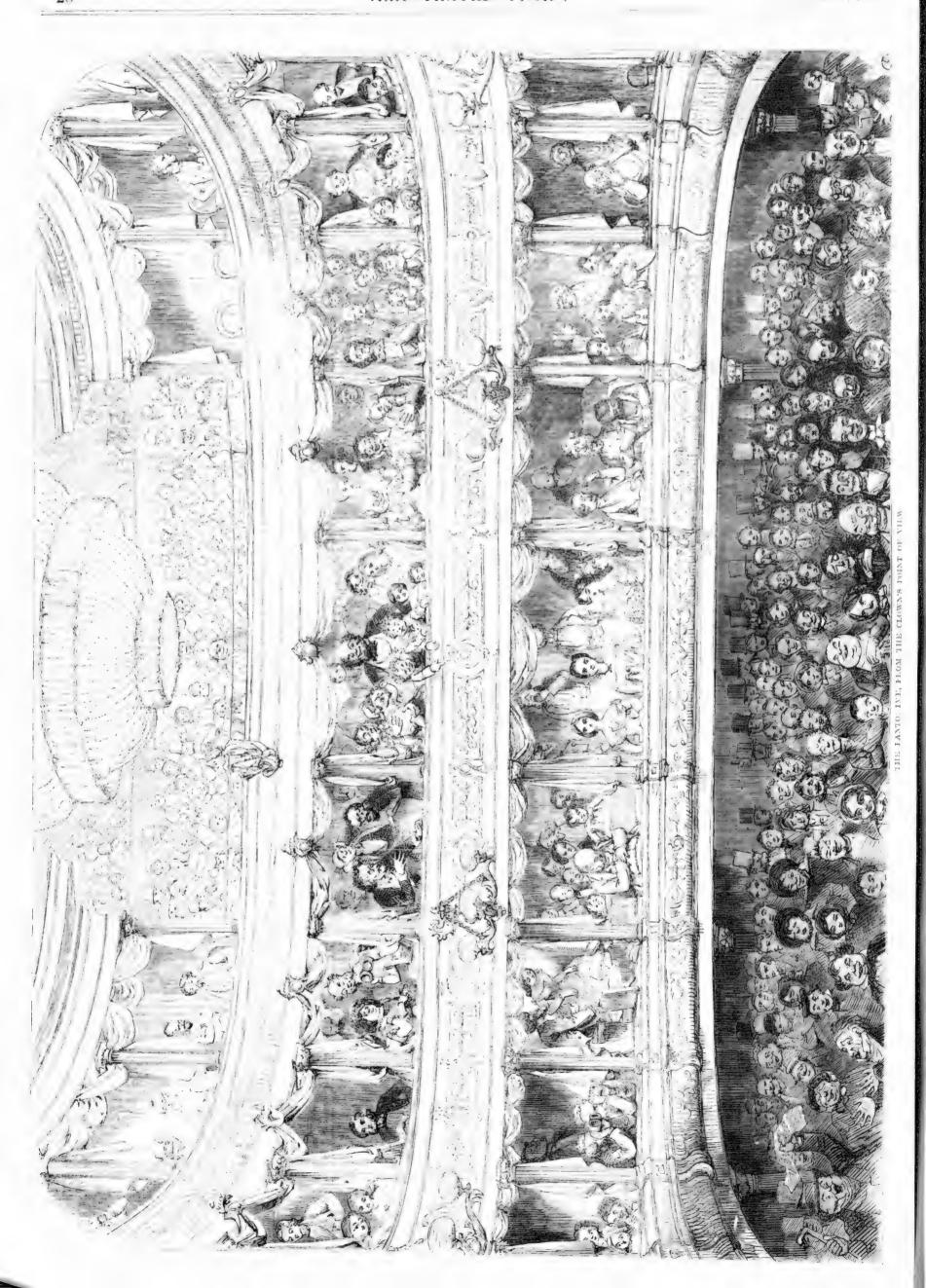
to Spezzia and Cagnari to secure the instant transmission of the Government despatches.

Christatianity in 1804.—A public meeting, not very largely attended, was held on Tucsday last, at Exeter Hall, to consider the future relations of the British Government to religion in India. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the Citate. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Culling Eardiery, the Rev. Canon Champneys, and others; and the following resolutions were passed:—"That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is the sacred duty of the British Government in India, as the executive of a nation professing Christianity, at the earliest practicable period, and in the most expedient manner, to withdraw its countenance and aid from from every form of idolitry; especially by discontinuing all grants for the maintenance of heathen temples and iool worship, and ceasing to attaininster endowments for their support; by preventing all acts of cruelty, and all obsected exhibitions connected with the system of caste." And—"That while the Government of India ought not, in conformity with the principle and spirit of Christianity, to employ citber its authority or patronage to proselytise its native subjects to the Christian faith, it is no less its duty to secure to all chasses, whether Christian, heathen, or Mahometan, entire religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order."

heathen, or Mahometan, entire religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order."

Morr Pictures for the National Gallery.—Sir Charles Eastlake is said to have secured for us "a very valuable collection of paintines by the early Fuscain masters." They consist of twenty-two pictures painted by Cimabur, Giotto, Duccio, Segna di Duccio, the priest Emanuel, Taddeo Gaddi, Spinello Artino, Jacopo di Casentino, Andrea Orgagna, Fra Augeboo, Gentile da Fabriano, Pietro deha Francesca, Andrea del Castagno, filippo Lippi, Massilio da Pameale, Filippino Lappi, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Mantegna, and Margheritone d'Arezzo. These pictures are said to have been bought for the "wonderfully small sum of £7,000," while "it is notorious that for one picture alone, the "Orgagna," nearly half that sum was not long ago effered in vain by a great multionnaire." A circumstance which arouses a little suspicion in our minds.

Great Fire at Rotherithe.—A very destructive fire broke out, on Sunday morning, in the boat-building houses of Mr. Thompson, at Horseferry Stairs, Rotherhithe. At the time of the accident, these houses contained sixteen large hoats, built for the Government, besides a great quantity of ship stores and piles of store timber. The fire raged round the whole of the buildings, including a dwelling-house, for six hours; and of course the damage was immense.





INDIAN NAUTCH.

THE NAUTCH.

The gravity of the natives of India does not permit them to dance insufer. When they wish for this kind of recreation, they engage "nautch" girls to dance for them. Some of these girls have a reputation equal to that of Taglioni and Cerito, and are paid from five hundred to a thousand rupees a night. These bright, particular stars, however, are only to be found at the courts of the princes of Northern India, where nautones on a grand scale are given. The girls, who are from twenty to thirty years of age, are generally small in stature, fair in complexion, with pretty features, and beautifully-formed limbs. Their dress consists of very wide silk tronsers, a petticoat of white, rose, lilac or pink coloured muslin, richly embroidered with silver and gold, a tight-fitting silk jacket, and a shawl which they wear very gracefully over the bosom. They also wear about their ancles and arms a profusion of rings, with which they contrive

to jingle out a tune that bears only a very slight affinity to the music of the musicians. The measure of their dance is very monotonous and far from pieasing. Yet it is sometimes full of grace and originality. Occasionally the girls join in the chorus; they then become more sprightly in their movements, and throw their arms about with much animation.

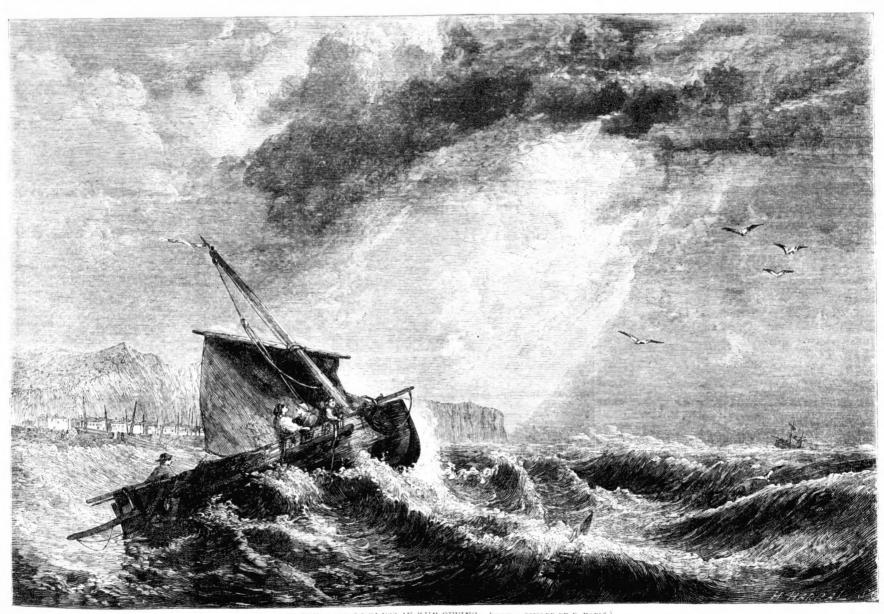
Mons. Lanove, in speaking of a nautch he had witnessed, says: "I have never seen in Europe professional dancers observe more decorum, either in dress or deportment, than these bayaderes. Some young Englishmen, who were present, laughingly seized the trembling girls, and endeavoured to whirl them through a waltz. The poor creatures became so alarmed at this proceeding that they threw themselves on the floor, sobbed aloud, and begged that they might be permitted to retire." We may remark that this is not in accordance with their general character.

Our illustration represents a nautch at the court of a native prince.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS IN THE OFFING.

BY E. HAYES.

In few departments of art is power of drawing so requisite as in marine pictures. A tempest-tossed lugger, a stormy sea, a perturbed sky, and some dim headland looming in the offing—these may make up the subject-matter of one of the grandest canvases of Vandervelae or Stanfield. Yet how learnedly and elaborately may these simple elements be worked out by the hand of the master! Every wave can tell its tale, and every shadow and reflection in a cloud can be eloquent in the expression of the phenomena of nature. Mr. Hayee's "Signal of Distress" shows an honest and laudable desire to follow in the footsteps of the great marine painters, and, like them, to draw his inspiration from that great book of artistic reality, often ignored, often decried, but which, once opened, can never be studied in vaia.



SIGNAL OF DISTLESS IN THE OFFING.-(FROM A PICTURE BY E. HAVES.)

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

The architects are getting on wonderfully. They have not erected any magnificent buildings, it is true, but we may have them in time, and in the measuhile their competitions for government prizes excite great interest. They have two or three newspapers, and they have lately opened an Exhibition is not entirely architectural, but contains many objects which are merely of a domestic nature. For instance, the first room the visitor enters is full of chimney-pieces, dreasing-tables, wash-hand stands, stoves, looking-glasses, chandelers, parquetry work, &c. It is impossible to enticise lumiture with any justice notify you have had it in your own house for some time; but as regards the appearance of most of the cheets exhibited, we can speak in terms of high praise. Some of the woodwork for floors and walls is very beautiful in itself, but it would currely look well on a wall, and we doubt whether the English will ever vary their laudsble practice of carpeting every room in the bouse for the side of introducing the polished plancher of France and other Continental rections. Nevertheless it might be introduced with advantage for corridors and very large rooms, such as assembly rooms in which carpeting is out of and very large rooms, such as assembly rooms in which carpeting is out of a question, and ball-rooms in which a polished floor is the first de-

and very large rooms, such as assembly rooms in which carpeting is out of the question, and ball-rooms in which a polished floor is the first desideratum.

Some of the wall decorations are very tasteful, but the medieval gaswork, chandeliers, and corona lanterns, and the enimney-pieces and baths in porphyry, attracted our especial attention. Even in this bitterly cold weather, when nothing but the means of obtaining warmth ought to be thought of, we could not help wishing for a certain cabinet stove, with bright margins and ormolu menddings, exhibited by Mr. Magnus. Perhaps, though, it would be a better investment to purchase one of the stoves exhibited by the Patent Ventilating and Warming Company. The whole of the buildings of the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington are warmed by these steves; and while size C suffices to warm 20,000 feet of cubic air, sizes B and A warm respectively about 50,000 and 100,000 cubic feet.

Before entering the large room, we must with specimens of bricks and tiles, which, occurring as they do in an arcintectural exhibition, reminds us of the ancient who carried with him a brick as a specimen of his house. But it must be understood that this exhibition includes specimens not only of architecture, but of everything relating to that art.

In the principal rooms we find the designs for the Government offices, exhibited some monthesince at Westminister Hull, and now in course of publication in these columns; with sketches, plans, and complete designs for the Memorial Church at Coestantingle, the Ulster Burk at Bellast, the Preish Church at Bow on the Ishneton Vestry Hull, the Crimean and Brotherton Memorials, the Beighton Pavilion (to be converted into public Cathedral.

It is impossible to go through the catalogue and say even a few words about each or even shout the most important of the five or six handred

Brotherton Memorials, the Brighton Pavinon (to be converted into public buildings, with a musichall, a raing-house, stables, &c.), and the Lelle Cathedral.

It is impossible to go through the catalogue and say even a few words about each, or even about the most important of the five or six hundred resigns, phot graphs, and models that are exhibited. We recommend those who take an interest in contemporary architecture to pay a visit to the Exhibition itself. They will find every kind of structure represented force, from a cithedral to a namp, and from a music-halt to a slaughter-house. In the competitive designs for the proposed conversion of the Brighton Pavilion, it strikes us that in the one which gained the first tize the dome is too low—so how that the exterior wall will almost conveal it from view; and that No. 3047 (to which a second premium was awarded), with its Eastern turret, dome, and dentelated wall, is decidedly more beautiful. Some of the other designs are nearly as faulustic and absurd as the old Pavilion itself.

Why are the Crimean and Brotherton Memorials coupled together? The "Crimean Memorial" is to be erected at Sheffield, the Brotherton Memorial at Salford; and, for some unexplained reason, all the Crimean Memorials beyr a maryellous resemblance to the Brotherton Memorials, and rice versal. In each case the design represents a small Gothic chapel.

All, or nearly all, the designs are coloured, and the favourite styles of architecture are decidedly the Gothic, and Italianised Gothic, or Gothicised Italian. Some of the designs for the Biackburn Infirmary, especially the come exhibited by Mr. Parken (as usual in the Gothic style), are worthy of all commendation. We think, however, that a drawing of the existing Manchester Infirmary ought certainly to have been exhibited, if only for the sake of reminding Lancashire architects of what they ought, above all, to avoid. While on the subject of Manchester, we may mention that some one has taken the trouble to exhibit a design for one of those pond

nguom. Mr. Hirst exhibits a gay and brilliantly-coloured design for a lunatic

Mr. Hirst exhibits a gay and brilliantly-coloured design for a lunatic sylum, and an anonymous architect sends the pian of a very picturesque slaughter-house. But it will be long before we establish slaughter-houses autside, and forbid them inside, our city. In all the despotic countries (as also in the United States) the system of extra-mural abatteirs has long been established; but in England, where we have more liberty than we know what to do with, it appears to be thought right that the oxen should enjoy a certain-amount of freedom as well as ourselves. Hence their promenades through the public thoroughfares of London twice or thrice a week.

The Architectural Exhibition will now remain open until the 20th of February, and it is then intended to establish it permanently at the galleries bout to be built in Condnit Street by the Architectural Union Company. We should have stated that on Monday the private view took place, and that in the evening there was a conversazione at the rooms. On Tuesday the Exhibition was thrown open to the public; and on the 12th, the first of a series of lectures, connected directly or indirectly with architecture, will be delivered. Professor Donaldson is to lecture on Expression in the Monuments of Architecture. Mr. Kerron the Fine Arts, Mr Burgess (architect to the Memorial Church at Constantinople) on his Architectural Experiences at Constantinople, Mr. Braithwaite on Art and the Church, Mr. Scharf on the Sistine Chapel and its Decoration, and finally Mr. Crace on Colour.

DR. FORBES ROYAL, a distinguished botanist, died on Saturday last at his

DR. FORRES ROYAL, a distinguished botanist, died on Saturday last at his residence in Acton.

RAILWAY REVENUES:—11 appears that the revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom, in 1857, was no less tean £2103,000. The capital of these lines is about £30,000,000. The railway profits for last year nust have been about £18,000,000, or about 4 per cent. of the total capital; but, from a considerable portion of the £300,000 000 cripish bing in loans and preference shares, at a rate of interest averaging more then the per centage of profits, the average dividend is about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent, per annua.

Werkly Stram Communication with 110-10.—In order to carry out the new postal arrangements for a weekly insil to and from India, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the other objects four steamers par month from Southampton to Alexandria, iostend of two, as at present. The additional service is, we believe, to commence in February, the vessels leaving on the 4th and 29th of each month, taking messengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta, and those on the 11th and 26th for Bombay, taking letters and papers only to Calcutta and Madras.

The Crown Jewells.—The "Spectator" says:—"Endeavours have been made in Loudon to soften the announcement that the crown jewels were to depart; but the softening assurances are not confirmed by what is said at Hanover, where they are all exultation at extorting from England the value of a million sterling. A certain degree of light is thrown upor the subject by the German papers. They ascribe the result in some degree to Prussian influence, the Prince Regent of Prussia being on very friendly terms with the King of Hanover. But they also show that the movement is only part of a larger course of action."

Disasters at Sea.—The Catharine Adamson, which sailed from Gravesond on the 20th of July, was wrecked inside the North Head, Sydney, on the 24th of October. She had a considerable number of passen errs, and her crew commised thirty-three seamen, including the commun

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THE skeleton of the new opera-house is rapidly rising on the site of the former theatre. The façade in Bow Street access to be almost complete, and the side walls are so nearly finished as to justify the raising of the first great gorder, sixteen of which are to support the roof. These girders are all of wrought iron, and weigh each somewhere about sixteen form. As the span of these girders are all of the span of these girders are all of the span of these girders.

have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects with regard to properly and contracts, one using and heng acid, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation."

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK SCANDALISED.—The Duke of Brunswick has brought an action for libel against a theatrical paper called the "Gazette de Paris." The Duke so not of the most assidious babutus of the Italian Opera. Between the acts his Screen Highness, when there are no ladies in his loge, plays a game of cheas. It sometimes happens that the game is not finished when the curtain tise, and no cless player will be surprised to near that it is prosecuted until its close. A writer in the "Gazette de Paris," in a critique of the performance, dwalt on the impropriety of the Duke's cless-always propensity, the indulgence of which, he argued, was an unsuit to the performance and to the public. The Duke has thereupon brought an action for libel.

OUR ALLY OF AUSTRIA.—There was a rumour some nonths ago of a secret treaty having been concluded between Great Britian and Austria, hunding eather to assist the other with military aid, if attacked in a neron for libel.

OUR ALLY OF AUSTRIA.—There was a rumour some nonths ago of their united diplomatic efforts in the Levant. It was said that Great Britian had guaranteed to Austria her Italian nossessions, in case they abould be enhangered by revolution, or by attacks from Piedmont and France. The rumour was naturally discredited at the time. The Paris "Spectateur," however, the redencies and connections of which are well known to be adverse both to England and to the second empire, deliberately reiterates the existence of such a treatyladding meny details—as, for instance, that Prussia also has been asked to accede to it, but refused. It says that the treaty was concluded in the middle of the year at Vienna, in the shape of a protocol of four stricles, one of which is said to contain the distinct obligation on the part of England to assist Austria in case of

LAW AND CRIME.

LAW AND CRIME.

A TRIAL, which has excited great interest in Ireland, has recently terminated. The action was for slander, and involved the notorious details of the murder of the late Mrs. Kelly. One Mr. Campion, the defendant in the cause, had been the attorney of the decreased lady, and Mr. Strevens, the plaintiff, was her nephew, and as may be remembered, was in her company at the moment when the murderers deprived her of life. He flef from the spot at that dreadful time, he passed men to whom he did not appeal for assistance, and gave no slarm until he reached her residence. He objected personally even then to pursue the assassins, and was charged with cowardice by Mr. Campion, who happened to be there present, and whose sudden suspicions led him to exclaim, in reference to Streveus, "This is the man, I believe, got it done!" Mr. Campion, who himself profited by Mrs. Kelly's death, does not appear to have been at all cateful in concealing his own opinions of the murder. For the words spoken by him the action was brought. The evidence addinced was voluminous, circumstantial, and contradictory. It was urged for the defence that the words we have quoted did not positively charge the plaintiff with the feul crime, but only expressed the opinion of the defendant upon the marter—that is to say, it was argued that if one person say of another, "He is a thief," and the person charged be not a thirf, this is a scandal. It, however, it is only said, "I believe him to be a thief," and he be not a thief, but the person speaking honestly believe him to be so, this is no scandal at all. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 6d, danages and 6d, costs. They declined to adjudicate upon the issue raising the question as to the substantial truth of the implied charge. The meaning of this verdict is, that the jury believe the evidence as to the speaking of the slanderons words; that without considering the implication substantiated by the evidence, they consider the character of plaintiff to have been so clouded by h

the suit of his creditors. He had been bankrupt in 1825, and sine time three times insolvent. He had by these proceedings relieved h from debts amounting to twelve thousand pounds. He had tiously defended legal proceedings, putting thereby his just creditor to and unnecessary expense. His system of doing business had be locate himself in a first-rate street, and upon the strength of his adar endorse bills, trusting to keep himself afloat only by the commissioned him for so doing, and for obtaining discount. Mr. Edward having thus cost the trading community twelve thousand pounds in him up, receives a reproof from Mr. Commissioner Phillips, and him up, receives a reproof from Mr. Commissioner Phillips, and him up, receives a debtor's prison, not a felon's—for six months. Commissioner remarked that an excellent suggestion had been citely in the "Tomes" to the effect that accommodation bills should be rein a criminal light, and he added that unless something of that kind doing, the evil would remain unchecked.

William Jannings broke into the room of a young woman lodging same house with nimselt, and shole thence her box, money, and ce He was tried for this before the Common Serjend. His counsel de upon the improbability of a respectable young man like the prisoner mitting such an offence (burglary), except in joke. The jury four prisoner guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to three months' imponent. The result suggests that the Count might have acted on a common of the improbability of a counsel putting forward such a defeacept in joke.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, a gentleman

ment. The result suggests that the Court might have acted on a strong opinion of the improbability of a counsel putting forward such a defence—except in joke.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, a gentleman earlied to serve on the grand jury objected to take the necessary oath, upon non-scientious grounds. He said that be considered the act as "pledging the favour of God, which he had no right to do." The "Timea" insponsible word "tayour" se "power," thereby making nonsense of a sensition and respectable objection, which so puzzled the Recorder, that a constitution of authorities followed, and was only terminated by the fortunste accession of a volunteer juryman. Of all orths administered in our conexthose to juries are the most fuffic. How can a man "well and truly by questions requiring perspecieity and power of deduction, it his educant has been limited, and his intellectual powers are below the average? How can he "a true verdet give according to the evidence," when any strong willed, wrong-headed feilow in his box may force the rest, if not into wrong verdict, at least into no decision whatever? Swearing as to a man discessary relation of past tace may, perhaps, be rational and justifiable but cannists must be ingenious to find an excuse for swearing a man to perform duties, which it may be utterly beyond his powers to inline and his conscientious completion of which, according to the light within him, cannot possibly be judged of by others than himself.

A person was recently airested by night upon Tower Hill, under slightly assipicious circumstances. He was trying a door, not his own, and he upon his person a quantity of skeleton keys and a six-barreled revolver He gave the name of l'ulmerston at the police-station, to the great delege of the penny papers, which thereby obtained a legitimate opportunity oplacarding. Committal of Palmerston for attempted burglary? It he been tound expedient to remove him to Strewsbury, where he has been recognised as one "Black Bill, the Burglar," and sen

nd services of the state of the months since.

One of our most curious notional characteristics—certainly one wine exertes much remark from toreigners—is the deadly enmity which appear to swing no instantly between middle class Englishmen meeting in as public resort, without previous introduction. A contemptuous silence only the prelude to an outburst of violent pussion upon the slightest possible occasion. Mr. Lambe is a merchant; therefore obviously not make customed to the amenities of life; but he is also an Englishman. Mr. Lamb and certain members of his family were in a second-class railway or range from Landon to Ecith. They filled the compartment all but or sear, which Captain Potter, of the navy (an utter stranger to the party), so vacant, and made for at once. Mr. Lambe said the new concer had better to some other carriage, of course not condescending to give any reason to his views on that head. Captain Potter, on his part, did not see matic in that light, and taking the sear, observed that the company had "bettallow him in rather than some hrure," every other stranger being in the a possible trute in the eyes of Captain Potter. Then Mr. Lambe express a strong opinion as to Captain Potter's "extreme rudeness," and Capta Potter pulled Mr. Lambe's nose until it bled. Charming interchanged civilities! And after all, when Captain Potter is brought before the magistrate and charged with the assault, he proves to be a gentleman, where would rather have walked the whole way to Chatham" than have in traded his company on the family party, had he known them to be such poor Mr. Lambe teinks, as he thought at first, that Captain Potter ought to have seen "that all the company were related," and his nose pass fe this absent the article charming episode o. English manners for the new year.

THE MURDER OF THAIN, THE DETECTIVE OFFICER

CHRISTIAN SATILER, a Bavarian, and described as a surveyor, was indi-the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, with having murdered Charles a detective officer. At his own request, he was tried by a jury composed of

the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, with having murdered Charles Hom, a detective efficer. At his own request, he was tried by a jury composed wholly of Englishmen.

The possiner had been suspected of stealing a carpet-bag, the property of a Mr. Arthur Ballantise, a stock broker, and was arrested on the charge at Hamburg. Thain was despatched to take charge of the prisoner and bring him to England, and they seeke in the Caledonian steaner, from Hamburg, on the morning of the 20th of November. The prisoner was placed in a private caba and handenfled. He complained that the trons were too small, and that the text that the the state that the trons of the first part of the complained that the trons were too small, and that the text that the prisoner has a first time, and on returning to the cabin the prisoner presented a pastol at him and shot him in the breast. It appeared that during the short interval the officer was absent the prisoner had contrived to force down an iron used to suspend a lamp upon, had broken open his chest, and taken out the pistol, and although he was handenfled, managed the pistol well or ill enough to inflict the deadly injury upon the deceased. The prisoner did not attempt to deny that his was the hand that committed the act, but he said that the officer had broken faith with him, in bandenfling him when he had promised that he would not also, and he would shoot him or any one cles, like a deg, who broke toth while him, it is an any of the control of the pistol was control of the pistol was loaded quite sufficiently to kill him. He in quired whether the hullet had gone through and through Thain's body, and expressed his surprise that he was not dead. He also said that he had bought he pistol in Hamburg, to shoot a man maned Millar, who had swindled him out \$2.3. Upon the arrival of the vessel in England, Thain was taken to Goy Hospital, where he died shortly alterwards from the injury be had received, but before his death he made a deposition to the elect that immediately upon his ca

they wherea to infect space sees upon many one to the felony by the prisoner in hard him.

Evidence was gone into at great length to prove the felony by the prisoner in steeling the property of Mr. Isilanthe, at the Golden Lion, St. Ives, part of which was found in the possession of the prisoner when apprehended.

Mr. Lilly relied the legal objection that the arrest being litegal he was not gittly of any crime more serious than manalanghter.

Mr. Baron Martin and the whole case must go to the jury.

Mr. Lilly then addressed the jury, insisting that the death was accidental, or at all even is that it was reducable to manishanghter. The jury, however, took another view of the matter, and, after half an hour's consultation, returned a verdect of wilful murder. The prisoner was sentenced to death.

MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTRUCE,—On "boxing-day" two police constables, named Morgan and Philer, interfered in an affray which some Irish people were amusing themselves with in the Mile End Road. The policemen were assulted, and Molgan was as severely maltreated that he died a few days after. A man maned Kallaher was afready sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assulting two or three other persons—Pstrick Murphy, Camarine Sullivan, and baned Guidan—he will now be trued for a more serious offence. Kallaher's rest in the mander secons to have been that he tied a sharp stone in his handkerchaft and best Morgan about the nead with it.

NAME BENEVOLENCE DURING THE FROST, -- Mary coming woman, committed to the Westmanster House man for ferons, and Edward Turner, undergoing an origin to the same just for willful damage, were

same jail for wilful damage, were under by habers corpus, charged with the prison officers.

In the prison officers, the prison of the peace for Westminster, attach stated that the conduct of several 15th had lately been of so insuperdisacter towards the officers, that the onsinered it their duty to adopt the

a of violence on the part of detendants

only remarked that it was all true; ance to a threat against one of the k to him, double bad lock to him, but an sorry! I hurt Miss Taylor." I that these charges were of a very (the offence was not checked it would in the prison, where it was absolutely add be maintained.

I for three months, Turner for six at the expiration of their present term! I arner for her threat towards the purred to find one arrety in £10. to

d in derision, "That'll warm me."

Now Mrs. ---, why do you detain this gen-

-Yes, my lord; and when I got my bill I harged "for fire to cook in the kitchen"—
ly thought was a part of the bargain, and telesning," which I also aupposed to be indunce"—and altogether the extras amounted

dant—No "gentleman" would have disputed them; id you, I dare say, if I had not been an unprotected

ooking daggers at complainant), if But perhaps your Lordship d esn't

my good woman, I come to had not many on my word, I haven't the least idea, sayl).—My son-in-law is consul at — is he, indeed?

is he, indeed?

is is, indeed?

is is, and although I've kept lodgings not been accustomed to do so all my line.

he man to let a woman lay violen you. You should have seen hin the washerwoman in the passage was ordered to deliver up the things upon

prisoner was not known by the police, and therefore rd Mayor sentenced him to imprisonment and hard for three months, instead of sending him to be tried Costral Crimual Court.

Drisoner—There is not a word of truth in the charges

oner—there is not a word of truth in the charge, and I am nothing but a victim.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ples is extensive, and the demand gene-s, however, we have very little change of Kent pockets, C4 is, to £6 is, Weald sex, £2 list to £15 is, per cwt. are only moderate, yet the demand is £7 per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

shire, hotel keeper—Jons Likax Bow-agricultural implement maker—Joshua ignouse, Yorkshire, silk drissers—Chav-picklemaker—William Quaris, liver-Barton, Liverpool, shipowner—Jons Neeppool, wine merchant—Eost Clank, "Jons Nawenoss, Bowden, Cheshire, pinner—William Hannis, Bolton, Lan-ennst.

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THERRS.—The Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the Course of Stany, which will prepare Students under fifteen to take the Certificate, and under eighteen the Title
of Associate of Arts of the University. The College has Principal
of concress "Torrigone, will and sectionics becoming a compile

FOLOGY and MINERALOGY. — Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of this interesting Science can be had from Two Guineauto One Hundred, also, Single Speciness, of J. These sext, 149, Strand, London. Mr. Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

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